BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2052.] SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

Has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

MBAY AMATEUR THEATRE

N Tuesday the 12th, (instead of Monday the 4th as was announced) of ly, will be performed Colman's admid comedy of

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

MONSIEUR TONSON.

Tickets and places may be had at the Box-office on Monday, the 11th, and Tuesday, the 12th of July.

Boxes....Rs. 6 | Upper Boxes....Rs. 3
Pit..... 4 | Gallery..... 2

(21)

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Messrs. Rodrigues & Co. Bombay
1 Mr. Hewett. do.
1 Mr. John Buckin, Naval Dock Yard. do.
1 Mr. W. Lyons, Hospital Steward, Pensioner. do.
1 Mr. Duncan Stewart, Sub-Assistant Surveyor. do.
Wm. Sheffild, Esq. do.
1 Mr. James Caswell, do.
1 H. Clifford, Esq. do.
1 Ao. Sen. Mariano de Rozaria, do.
1 Ao. Sen. Catarina Fernandes, do.
1 Charles Warden, Esq. H. C. Navy Ship Elphinstone. do.
Major Hunt'sServant, 2 Q Royals. do.
Lieut. C. Thresher, 10th Rt. N. I. do.
The Commanding Officer 2d Bat. Artillery. do.
1 Mr. Thomas Bailie, Asst. Apothecary on Board Elphinstone. do.
1 Captain Hancock. do.
1 Robert Trampton, Esq. do.
1 Mr. Anthoney Warner, do.
1 Lieut. and Adjutant Prior, 21 Regt. N. I. do.
1 Moossa Ebram, do.
1 Mr. Cuorpil Seppee, do.

F. BOURCHIER,
P. Mr. General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
1st July 1831. [10]

LIST OF EUROPE UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mr. Turnbull, Surgeon.
1 Albemarle Bettingten, Esq.
1 Giles Keane, Esq. H. M. 40 Regt.
1 Mr. Baker Taylor, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.
1 Ensign Alfred Wardle, 4th Regt. N. Infantry.
1 Mr. Henry Blyth
2 Capt. Charles Watkins, 2d European Regt. (Parcel,)

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
1st July, 1831. [11]

ODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSCRIT LITERATURE in the IVERSITY of OXFORD.

he Electors are the Doctors and lasters in convocation assembled, and he V. Chancellor has nominated the 15th March 1832 for the election.

The Professor must not be less than 25 Years of age, and before his admission, must enter his name upon the book of some College or Hall.

He must be admitted within Eighteen Months of his election, if elected while resident abroad, otherwise within two months.

The Professor is to receive his stipend from the day of admission, and that stipend is never to exceed £1000 per annum.

In the course of the academic year, he is to give 42 lectures at the least, and £10 is to be forfeited for every lecture omitted, and if he wilfully neglect to give one third of these lectures, the professorship is to be void.

Should any Gentleman be desirous of obtaining more detailed information, his enquiries may be addressed to the

Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta

[15]

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office.

[25]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---That the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held on Monday the 4th, instead of Tuesday the 5th Proximo, at the Warehouse Rooms at 12 o'Clock precisely, the Sessions falling on the latter day.

By Order of the Trustees.
W. R. MORRIS,
Act. Sec. to the Civil Fund.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
25th June, 1830 [28]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—to those Proprietors of the Racket Court and Billiard Rooms who are absent from the Presidency, and to the agents of those who may not be in India, that the amount of their respective shares of the sale proceeds of those Premises, will be paid by me on demand to any Person duly authorized to receive them.

W. C. BRUCE,
Late Secretary,

BOMBAY,
[1] *June 30th*, 1831.

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE half year Subscriptions to the abo e institution fall due at our Office on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY,
11*th June*. 1831. [17]

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE,—of the last Will and Testament, of Thomas Charles Fraser, late a Senior Mer Chan' in the service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mathew Theodosius Dennis Devetre, one of the executors of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—dated this 30th day of June 1831.

E. C. MORGAN.
[2] PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public auction on Tuesday the 5th Instant at noon, at Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s Cotton Screws in Marine Street, for the benefit of the concerned, a quantity of slightly damaged Long Cloth, and about 75 boxes of Window Glass.—Terms, Cash, and the Goods to be cleared within four days of the sale or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

[6] *Bombay, 1st July*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JAMES. F. CLARKE, respectfully informs the Ladies & Gentlemen of the Presidence, and the Public in general, that he has undertaken the following business,—viz.

Engraving on Copper Plate and other metals, Embossing letters, Arms, Figures, &c on wood and metals, and also printing on Copper plate; all which will be executed with the utmost care, neatness, and expedition, and on moderate terms.

Enquire at his house at Umercarry North Jail Street.

[3]

NOTICE.---All persons having any claims against the Estate of MR. DAVID SKENE OGILVY, late of Bombay, deceased, are required to send in an account of them with vouchers annexed, to MR. W. BLOWERS, No. 5 Forbes Street, who is legally empowered to settle the same, on or before the 20th Instant, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from all benefit arising from the Estate of the said MR. DAVID SKENE OGILVY.

[8] *Bombay, 1st July*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—A few Casks of Ind and Smith's Beer, just received, at Rupees 115 per Cask.

ALSO,

Some in bottles, drawn off in February last, (not less than 6 dozen) at Rs. 10 per dozen. The above, which is reckoned in Bengal and Madras, as good as Hodson's and waranted to keep longer in bottle than any other Beer ever sent to India, may be had on application at the Godown of Messrs. J. GILDER and Co.

[9] *Bombay, 1st July*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BUNSALLEE PURSHOTUM MOONJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, of Mahim Village, has contracted and agreed to give in Mortgage, unto BHATEA RAGOWJEE MULJEE and PREMJEE HERJEE, also of Bombay, his Oart situate without the Town Walls in Joohoo Village in the district, of Salsette, also one Dwelling House situate without the Town Walls at Mahim Bazar, and besides whatever property he posseses unto the said BHATEA RAGOWJEE MULJEE and PREMJEE HERJEE, whosoever may have any claim or demands thereon, either by way of Mortgage or otherwise, are to give due notice of the same to JUGJEEVAN DHUNJEE by writing or otherwise, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default of which they will be precluded, and their claim be null and void.

[7] *Bombay, 2d July*, 1831.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીઓફી આપીએચજે લંનશાલી પરશોટમ મોનજી શ્રી મુંબઇ વાલો ફીન કુ માફીમનો રેકેવાશીએ પોતાની વાડી એમક બાહારફોટ શાલશેઠનાં જેકુ પરગનાંમાં ની તથા તે શાડે એમક રેકેવાનુ ધેકેર શ્રી બાહારફોટ માફીમનાં બજારમાં નુ તથા એ વતરોગે જે એનાં તાબામાં ખીજી મીલકત ફશે તે શરવે ભાફીઆ રાગવજી મુલજી તથા પરેમજી ફીરજી શ્રી મુંબઇવાલાને ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ ફીધુંછે—એ ઉપર ફોજનો ગીરવી અગર ખીજી ફંડ રીતનો દાવો અગર માંગણ પોચતુ ફોએતો તેનાંએને જાણ ફરેચજે તેઓએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં જગાજવંન ધનજીને બખી મોફલે મુદત પછી ફોજનો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નફી તથા લોફોનો દાવો રદ તથા બાતલ થશે—તા રીખ ૨ જી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૧ ફ

FORTY NINTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FEW Tickets of the above Lottery in the First Class to be had of FROMMURZE SORABJEE at Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO., at Rs. 18 per Ticket.

Holders of Tickets not drawn in the First Class will have the option of renewing them in the Second Class, and F. S undertakes to procure from Madras fresh Numbers in lieu of the undrawn ones.

[12] *Bombay, 2d July*, 1831.

LOST.---On 28th June, between the Fort and Kalbadavi road, a few papers tied in a Black Handkerchief as follows, one Court Certificate of Insolvent, one Divorce paper, and a letter &c. whoever may find and will bring the same to the Courier Office shall be rewarded if required.

[4] *Bombay, 1st July*, 1831.

LOST.—From a gentleman's House at Breach Candy, about a week since, a white BULL TERRIFR DOG, answering to the name of "*Jack*," having a Scar from a recent wound on one of his shoulders,—any Gentleman into whose compound he may have strayed, will oblige the Owner by given information respecting him to Messrs *Frith Bomanjee and Co.*

A handsome Reward will be given if required.

[14] *Bombay, 2d Jnly*, 1831.

FOR SALE.---A variety of Chain Cables and Anchors for Vessels of 300 to 800 Tons burthen, also an assortment of best Chain Iron Top Sail Sheets, Tie Chains, and Bobstay Chains, from Messrs. Acraman of Bristol.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

[19] *Bombay, 2d July*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, A very superior, substantial Building, lately occupied as the Mess House of the Regiment of Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair, and elegible as a dwelling House, with outhouses attached, and a considerable extent of excellent Garden or Batty ground adjacent held at a quit rent from Government of one Rupee per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained and a plan of property be seen, on reference to Major Manson, President of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee.

Bombay, 24th May, 1831.

[20]

જાહેર નામો

એમક ધણી નામી મજબુત કુવેલી કાલ શ્રી માટુંગા મધેના તોપખાના રીજમટ ના જમણવાર શાકુ લીધેલી કુતી અને શારી શમરાવેલીછે અને રેકેવા જોગા તથા તેની બગાતી બીજાં છાપરાં તથા આશપાશની મોટી વીશાલ અને શારી ખાગાજની અથવા જીરાજની જમીન શરકારમાથી વરશ ૧ નો કુપીઓ ૧ લેખે લાડે લીધેછે તે વેકેચવાનીછે વીગરે બીજુ કંઇ પુછવુ હોએ અથવા તે મેરો જોવાં હોએતો તોપખાના રીજમેટની જમણ વારી શાલાના મોખી એજર માંશન શાહેબ પાશે જવુ—તારીખ ૨૪ મી મેએ શને ૧૮૩૧ શ્રી મુંબઇ *

જાહેર નામા

एक बहुतनामि मजबुत हवेली सांप्रत माटुंग्या मधिल तोफखाना री जिमेंटाचे जेवणा वळीस्तव घेतली होति आणी चांगली साकारलेली आणि राहाण्या योग्य व त्याचा लगतिं दुसरी छापरिं व आसपासील मोठी विशाळ आणि सुंदर बागाइति की वा जिराइति जमीन सरकारांतुन सालीना रुा १ प्रमाणे भाड्याने घेतली आहे ती वीकायाची आहे सीवाय दुसरें काहिं पुसणे असल्यास की वा तिंघरे वगैरे पाहायाचीं असल्यास तोफखाना रीजीमेंटाची जेवण समेंतील प्रमुख मेजर मांसन साहेब यांजकडेस जावें ताा २४ मेये सन १८३१ मुकाम मुंबई

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 2d July, 1831. [16]

A CARD.—A young man, lately arrived from England, overland, wishes to return in attendance on a Family, or Two Single Gentlemen. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Courier office. [18]

HODGSON'S Beer for sale at the Godowns of Dirom Carter, & CO'S. price Rs. 130 Hhd. Cash.

[29] *Bombay, 2d July*, 1880

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3. [26]

NOTICE is hereby given that I, LOODEEN BIN RYHEE SHAIKH BHICCON, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted with TYABJEE & Co. to sell his Oart of Cocoanut Plantation with its appurtenances, situated at Girgaum without the Town Walls, and in the neighbourhood of Ramjee Mayajee and Sorabjee Parukh's Garden; if any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable rights, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to TYABJEE & Co. in Meadow's Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therein. Dated 1st June 1831. [30]

اشتہار نامہ

خبر واوہ می شود کہ فضل الدین بن رحیم الدین شیخ بھیکن مسلمان باشندہ منبی یک بارئی نارجیل مع لوازم بہ طیب جی وکپتی بھورہ سلیمانی قرار نمودہ برای فروختن وآن بارئی مذکور بیرون قلعہ ورگرگانون واقع است فیزو یک بارئی رام جی مان یان جی وصو راب جی پارکمہ وبرآن بارئی مزبور کسیکہ دعوائی قرض یارھن یا دیگر رشتہ داشتہ باشند بہ آنہا معلوم گردوکہ از امروز دو زمدت چہار دہ روز فیزو طیب جی وکپتی اندرون قلعہ ورمحلہ میدوس رفتہ ظاہر سازو وبعد از مدت دعوائی کسی قبول نخواہد کرد غرہ جولی ۱۸۳۱

ON Wednesday next the 6th July, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on account of those concerned, a variety of Damaged Goods saved from the wreck of the Brig Jane Young, comprising thirty six Casks of Glass and Plated Ware of general assortment, two Cases of Perfumery, four ditto of Hats, and several Tons of Biscuits. [31]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will, in addition to the above, sell on Wednesday next, a variety of other Goods, comprising Kidderminster Carpets, Europe Shawls, Piece Goods, Cutlery, Queens Ware, Broad Cloths, &c. &c.

At noon, a powerful Bay Saddle Horse, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer. [32]

BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S PALE ALE.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—have for Sale a few dozens of the above, 12 months in Bottle, which is highly recommended at 9 Rs. per Dozen. Cash. [33]

FRESH TURKEY FIGS.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—have received by the late arrivals, a quantity of the above in drums, of from 10 to 15lbs. at 1 Rupee per lb.

Also Fresh French Prunes. [36]

FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.,—have for Sale, two very highly finished double barrel'd Percussion Guns with back action Locks, fitted complete in Mahogany Cases, and made by the celebrated Chas Moore, St. James's Street, London, Price each 650 Rs.

Also a very Superior double barrel percussion Gun by Mortimer, Price 600 Rs.

[34] *Nesbit Lane, July 2d*, 1831.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.,—have just received for Sale on Commission, an assortment of ready made Wearing Apparel, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Trowsers, &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd July, 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, will positively sail on the 25th July. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain Theaker, or to RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO. [24]

Bombay, 2d July, 1831.

On Tuesday next the 5th instant, BECK & CO. will sell by Public outcery, chiefly without reservation, the following collection of goods, vizt. 20 Boxes of Black Tea, 18 Tubs of Sugar Candy, China Preserves of sorts in boxes of 6 Jars each, 50 boxes of Imitation Manilla Segars, Salted Salmon and Herrings in Jars, a small quantity of China Hams, sundry Piece Goods consisting of Madapollams, capital white and brown Drills, Senna cloth, Satin and plain Jeans, Cotton and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c a variety of cut and plain Glass Ware, 20 dozen bottles of Essence of Peppermint, white and brown Stone Jugs of sizes, a few pairs of plated Candle ticks, a handsome 5 Light bronzed Chandelier with spare moons and chimnies, highly merriting notice, Looking Glasses of sizes in Gilt Frames, 30 Reams of French Foolscap Paper, Europe Quills, a few barrels of fine flavoured Spanish Wine, called Xeres--sundry other Wines, Beer, and Liquors, a variety of Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. (if not previously disposed of,) a capital Pony Buggy on a patent axle, built by Stewart & Co. of Calcutta, with a strong active Pony and Harness, and any other Horses that may offer.

[13] *Forbes Street, 2 July*, 1831.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent Estate of HIGGS AND BRIGGS, are particularly requested to meet at the General Library, Nesbit Lane, on Wednesday next the 6th Instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to consider what steps should be adopted to obtain a division of the assets, and to hasten the closing of the affairs of the Bankrupt Estate.

[47] *Bombay, 1st Jnly*, 1831.

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a Subscriber.—4th. A Fragment in verse.—5th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—6th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*—7th, Nosing Tom's last but one.—8th. John Dockery's redivivus.—9th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—10th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—11th. Bushmans account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—12th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—13th. The Candeish Clubs.—14. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—15th. Travelling in Guzerat.—16th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—17th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—18th. High Flyer on Falconry.—19th. Pongoes at the Presidency. 20th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—21st. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H. 22nd. A Looker On.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day [5]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	0	0	
Indian Calendars for 1831,	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [27]

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine Ship OTHELLO, 403 Tons, H. S. THOMSON Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon and will sail about the 15th Inst. Application to be made to the Commander on board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. where plans of the ccommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 2d July, 1831 [22]

Freight for Opium only.

SHIP Good Success, will positively Sail early in the next springs for China. Apply to MESSRS JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY & CO.

[23] *Bombay, 2d July*, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1831.

No 252 The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paragraphs 1 & 3) from a letter from the Honble the Court of Directors, dated the 16th February last (No 11 of 1831) be published in General orders.

Para. 1st We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Lieut. C. A. Stewart.
Ensign Wm. Topham.
By the "Othello".

2d. In reference to our Letter to you in this Department, Dated the 24th November, (No 49 of 1830) we have now to acquaint you, that Lieut. Colonel S. Whitehill has been permitted to return to his duty on your Establishment by the Ship "Buckinghamshire."

3d. Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, of the Artillery on your Establishment, has been permitted to remain in this Country until the 1st March next, at which period he will proceed to his duty overland.

No. 253 The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted on the service, in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Artillery on this Establishment.

Artillery.

Mr. Charles Yorke, George Prevost Baynes, Date of Arrival at Bombay, 17th June, 1831.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant D. Malcolm, of the 3d Regiment N. I. Date of Arrival at Bombay, 17th June, 1831.

Assistant Surgeon P. Stuart, of the Medical Establishment. Do. Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1831.

No. 254 Ensign G. J. Peters, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe for one year on urgent private affairs, he ceasing to draw pay from the date of his embarkation.

No. 255 The leave to the Neelgherry Hills, granted to Lieut. J. Jameson, 18th. Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 23d December 1829, and extended on the 15th December last, for the benefit of his health, is further extended for a period of six months on that account.

No. 256. Lieut. W. Pottinger, of His Majesty's 6th Regiment of foot, is appointed an extra aid-de camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

Bombay Castle, 28th June, 1831.

No. 257 The leave of absence for six months, granted under date the 24th December last, to Lieutenant Golonel S. Powell, to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 258 The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the General Department, to permit Surgeon J. Ingles, M. D. to retain the situation of Civil Surgeon at Broach until the breaking up of the Monsoon, as a special case.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS.
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NEW FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

MR. EDITOR,

The Bengal Government Gazette Extraordinary of the 14th April last contained an Official notice of the intention of the Supreme Government to discharge on the 13th June 1831, at Calcutta, the first instalment of one and a half crore of rupeess of the 5 per cent loan of 1822, 23 and from that notification and the continued announcements of the flourishing state of the finances of two of the three Indian Governments, the public have been rather induced to believe, that some favourable revolution, amongst the other wonderful revolutions of the age, must have occured, for the first time in the money matters of the Honorable the East-India Company, to place them in the proud situation of intimating to their Creditors that the liquidation of their debts was in progress and that their means in possess on and anticipation were amply sufficient to relieve them of all such incumbrances and hereafter to ensure an enormous annual surplus revenue.

On the 7th June 1831 another official notice from the Financial Department, Fort William, feelingly communicates that the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, the several residents at Native Courts and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies have been authorized to receive *until further orders*, ANY sums of money in even hundreds of not less than 500 of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the Honorable Company, at an interest of 4 per Cent per annum, subject to certain provisions specified.

Mr. Editor, it must be truly gratifying to monied persons to observe the solicitude evinced by the Supreme Government, that the loose cash of their subjects should not remain unproductive, and rather than that those unfortunate people should be exposed to such injury; even notwithstanding the fuliness of the Honorable Company's Coffers, and the anticipated increase of their Treasures, they are most desirous to relieve the former to their own prejudice, and to accumulate more bullion in their already overloaded Treasuries, by receiving *any money* in sums of not less than 500 Calcutta Sicca Rupeees, which may be tendered to them at 4 per cent per annum, under such circumstances, people of common ideas, naturally inquire, how the Indian Governments, can *make* all their treasure in possession and in expectancy *make* money to pay the four per cent, which they are willing to give for any sums tendered in subscription to their new loan; a loan opened for a most benevolent purpose, while their own Treasuries are overflowing or expected to overflow with useless cash from other sources; but Mr. Editor, those people are foolish people, and not Financiers, and forget the old adage, that, *money makes money*.

There is yet one other kind and thoughtful communication in the official notice of the 7th June 1831, which cannot be perused without feelings of gratitude by the Holders of Notes of the 5 per cent loans of 1825, 26, and 1828, 29, and of the instalment of the loan of 1822, 23, next to be paid off, and who are invited to tender their 5 per cent notes, in subscription to the four per cent loan, with the *advantage*, the former of *being placed first on a new register* and the latter of being paid in *cash* on the day of transfer of the note, *the interest which would accrue due from that date, to the 30th April* 1832.

The bonus thus offered is so alluring that few holders of 5 per cent paper will be simple enough, not to rush to the Honorable Company's treasuries, and take Promissory [illegible] 4 per cent per annum loan, rather than those of the five per cent.

Indeed Mr Editor, I feel deeply that [illegible] comprehend these fiscal arrangements, *otherwise* than that they exhibit a fearful want of confidence in the resources reckoned upon. Government have let the people know, directly and indirectly, that their Revenue exceeds expenditure, and that the surplus is to be appropriated to the liquidation of their debt, and yet the Government offers to receive sums of money on loan. To accumulate at four per cent and to allow it to remain in the Government Treasuries until sufficient be collected to pay off the 5 per cent loans of 1825, 26, and 1829, 30, together perhaps crores, is neither possible, nor probable, nor possible because such an accumulation could not be made in India, and not probable because the loss by interest would be far greater than the difference between the rates of four and five per cent, and some new arrangement would probably *be deemed requisite by* the Proprietors of notes of those loans, before *partial payments* could be made to any of them. Pray Mr. Editor can you give any explanation of this extraordinary matter.

I have watched and understood some of the financial proceedings in Europe and especially in my own country, but the British Government never attempted the reduction of the interest of any of the Public Securities, until they were able to carry through the measure proposed—and I am sure would never contemplate the paying off a loan without possessing the means to do so, as appears to be be the scheme of the Financiers of the Honourable East India Company with ragard to the 5 per cent loan of 1822, 23, but Mr. Editor, these are marvellous times.

Your's Obediently,
CASH.

Bombay, 29th June, 1831.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JULY 2D 1831.

Saturday	5	45
Sunday	6	58
Monday	7	58
Tuesday	8	48
Wednesday	9	30
Thursday	10	09
Friday	11	15

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8¼ a 1 | 9
alcutta 30 days 106½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 102½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 143 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1823 5 per Cent 106 at 116 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 114 Do. Do. Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Charles Dallas, Bengal Artillery, from St. Helena.

Assist. Surg. G. A. Stewart, from Tannah.

Capt. Foy, Artillery, from Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. James Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt. from England.

Ensign Francis Stamford, 20th Regt. from England.

Ensign F. W. Smith, H. M. 40th Regt. from England.

DEPARTURE.

Assist. Surg. J. Bourchier, 1. N. to Persian Gulph.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 22d Ultimo, the wife of Sub-Conductor William Southern, of the Ordnance Department, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th Ultimo, by the Rev. H. Jeffreys, Thos. Carr, Acting Archdeacon of this Presidency, to Catherine Emily, only Daughter of Lieut. Colonel McMahon, of H. M. Queen's Royals.

At Poona, on the 22d Ultimo, Mr. G. B. Smith, Head Clerk in the Adjutant General Office, to Miss Ann Hynes.

DEATHS.

Died, on the 26th Ultimo, of Dysentery, John Armstrong, son of the late Sub Assist. Surg. P. Cassidy, of this Establishment, aged 4 years and 10 months.

At Kirkee, on the 23d Ultimo, Frances Maria, the youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Fenda[illegible] H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 25. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Clive, John Sawyer, Esq. Commander, from Bassadore, 11th June 1831.

Passengers.—Lieut. Lynch, 16th N. I., Mr. Robinson, I. N.

July 29. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Amherst, John Crawford Esq. Com. from Red Sea left Suez 20th May, and touched at Corsier, Juddah and Mocha,

Passengers.—Master Morseby I. N. Shaik Tyeb Abraham and 4 Servants.

Do. the Hon'ble Company's Ship Herefordshire, Capt. William Hope, from London Downs 7th March, Plymouth 18th March.

Passengers.—Lieut. Jas. Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt. Ensign W. Smith, H. M. 40th Regt. Ensign F. Stamford 30th Regt. Mr. A. S. Goodridge.

DEPARTURES.

June 24. Grab Ship Dowlutt Savoy, T. G. Dobson, Master, to China.

Do. 26. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. Rd. Glasspoole, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Char. Spottiswood and 2 Marine Invalids.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Universe, Earl of Eldon, Othello.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Good Success, Discovery.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. do. *Brigs of War*.—Nautilus, Euphrates.
Do. Do. *Ship*.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Hythe, General Kyd, Herefordshire,
Do. Do. *Schooner* Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*.—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War Clive*.—Amherst.
H. M. SHIP.— Satellite.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Aurelia.
FRENCH.—Hebe, Sophie, Adele.
BRAZILIAN.—Amezade.

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E COURIER.
RD AY, JULY 2, 1831.

nd that the Ship Universe will
de direct on Wednesday next; and
r Liverpool on Sunday the 10th
ese Vessels will be received at
Agents, Messrs. William Nicol
10 o'clock on the day of their

ublish a letter in to-day's paper from
n who signs himself *Cash* upon the new
cent loan advertised by the Calcutta
nment. Our correspondent supposes that
tempt to convert the Company's 5 per
to one of 4 per cent, will prove un-
sequence of the great amount
ated upon, and appears to ridi-
hat the holders of the per cent stock
e simple enough as he to rush to
Company's treasuries and until 4 per cent
annum rather than hold on to their 5 per
t paper.

f th upon which the measure is
ded be rrect, that the current rate of
erest in India is not more than 4 per cent,
imagine that it matters little whether
e amount to be reduced were 100 crores,
18; as every sum taken up at 4 per cent
uld force an equal quantity of money into
market, and the rate of interest would there-
emain the same. We conceive therefore
he holders of 5 per cent paper have only
tisfy themselves as to what the current rate
terest is, and if they believe that it is not
re than 4 per cent, they may make up their
minds that the reduction will be carried into
effect.

In stating that the British Government never attempted the reduction of the interest of any of the public securities until they were able to carry through the measure proposed, we are surprised that Cash does not perceive a similarity between the present measure and that of the reduction of the 5 per cents in 1820. The only difference is, that the Government here, instead of negociating with one or two great capitalists as ministers at home did, have resorted to all the capitalists of the country for purpose of forcing the holders of 5 per paper to consent to a reduction of interest.

In concluding, we would advise Cash if, (as we suspect is the case) he has much of *the 5* per cents on hand, to accept of the advantages offered by an early transfer, for he may depend upon it, the reduction, however disagreeable it may be to his feelings, will take place.

We continue to extract from the *Galignani's Messenger's*, brought by the Amherst, the most interesting particulars relating to the State of affairs in Europe. In England, the result of the divisions upon the second reading of the Reform bill, has been such as to excite serious apprehensions that ministers would be forced to resort to an immediate dessolution of Parliament. We copy the following article taken from the Herald of the 13th of April which conveys the latest views entertained upon the subject.

"The opinion that Ministers will not be able to carry the Reform Bill without a dissolution of Parliament appears to be gaining ground in the City. The Bill, if carried in the Lower House, will have to stand the ordeal of the Peers, and the question is whether they might not venture to throw it out in case it should be brought before them unsanctioned by a large majority. If our opinion were asked whether they will do so—we would answer No. It would indeed be a most unseemly thing for the House of Lords to put a *veto* upon the resolution of the Commons, by which they had voted their own incompetence. The Commons themselves ought to be considered the best judges of the character and constitution of their own House.—Besides the great majority of the Lords are not interested in keeping up the Borough system, but the contrary. But be this as it may, the people ought to be prepared for the worst. They ought to make arrangements for a dissolution of Parliament, whether it should eventually take place or not. Taking this view of the subject, several gentlemen in the City recommend that the example of Manchester should be followed in the Metropolis, and a subscription entered into to defray the expences of all those Candidates favourable to the Bill, and who have not the means of supporting a contest against a rich anti-reform. This proceeding would be very desirable. But it would be even more desirable that the Reformers should come to a good understanding with each other, in case of an election. They should take care that their means and time are not lost by any fruitless contests amongst themselves. Thus, for instance, the Liverymen of London should so arrange matters as to avoid a contest, in case no anti-reformer should offer himself for the City. For this purpose, a meeting should be held previous to the election, in order to decide upon the merits of the different candidates—that is, providing more than four favourable to the Bill should come forward. The decision of this meeting shouldbe considered final; and what would be proper in London would be equally so in every county, city, and borough in the kingdom. For our part we are quite satisfied that, if it was generally understood that such a plan would be acted upon, we should have very few contests, and none among the Reformers themselves. As for such sheer and impudent impertinencies as "Parliamentary Candidate Societies," they ought to be scouted on all hands. If the people have not sense enough to chuse their own Representatives, they ought not to be represented at all. Besides, in the present instance, all that is required from the electors is wisdom enough to ask the question whether the candidate will vote for the Bill or not, and sense enough to understand the difference between *yes* and *no*".

We see it mentioned in an extract from the Courier of the first of A[illegible]etermined upon by the Opposition, case they had succeeded in the division on the second reading of the Reform Bill, was to have voted immediately, an address to the King declaring those who should advise a dissolution of Parliament, enemies of the country. We may therefore conclude that strong hopes were enterta ined of defeating ministers upon the occasio n, and that the result of the divisio n notwithstanding the bareness of the majority, was in fact a triumph. The following remarks are from the same paper.

"The Reform Bill is postponed to the 18 h of April, on which day its fate as far as regards the present House of Commons, will probably be decided; for as the first clause is that which disfranchises the boroughs, and which, therefore, embraces the main principle of the Bill, the trial of strength will, of course, take place upon it, and the country will not be kept in suspense on a subject of such deep interest. We have heard that several of the Members who voted against the second reading, and who are still opposed to some of the details of the Bill, intend to vote for the first clause in the Committee, and there is some ground to hope that a dissolution will be avoided; for, although the Ministry, and the people at large, will not allow the principle of the Bill to be destroyed, and a defeat on the first clause would cause an immediate dissolution, there can be no objection, either by the Cabinet or the public, to have the details of the Bill carefully discussed, and, if practicable, amended. On the great principle of the Bill, as contained in the first clause, there can be no compromise, and every Member who opposes that clause must be set down as an enemy to Reform, and therefore as indifferent to the voice of the country; but that clause being agreed to, all the details of the Bill may undergo discussion and modification."

The following is from the Times of the 1st of April, and judging from it, we should scarcely suppose that ministers would allow the third reading of the Bill to take place, without strong grounds for believing that their majority would be considerably increased.

"It is now understood pretty generally, that severally Members of the House of Commons who opposed the second reading of the Bill, have announced their intention either of supporting Ministers on the Committee, or of staying away from whatever divisions may be called for, and forbearing to vote at all. The latter of these two proceedings would be at once useless and contemptible;—contemptible, for the want of manly resolution implied by it; and useless, for inefficacy to screen from observation a pitiful and sneaking motive. As for the course to be adopted by ministers, the choice is clear, and the pursuit, in our opinion, easy. If the Cabinet be not assured of a powerful majority, they ought at once to advise the Crown in favour of an immediate dissolution. A small majority infers a numerous minority; and a minority strong in number, and acting under men who have already shown that despair has few scruples of conscience, and moreover with the means of gaining time, and taking their chance for the numberless Godsends incidental to a system of manœuvring for the sake of procrastination,—such a minority, though it cannot in the end succeed, may, before its final overthrow, entail inevitable embarrasment and mischief on the country. The career, therefore, of a strong minority ought to be cut short at once, and a dissolution would effectually destroy it. Then it is not to be questioned that the fate of the measure in the House of Lords may depend, not merely on its passing the Committee and the third reading in the other House, but on the amount of the majority which there supports it. The public must recollect how their Lordships formerly thought fit to treat the Bill of Catholic emancipation, after it had passed the House of Commons. The more we reflect upon the subject the stronger is our conviction that the prospect of a bare or feeble majority ought not to satisfy Lord Grey, but that he ought to reinforce himself by such a power in the House of Commons, as may launch the measure into the Lords with an *impetus* not there to be resisted."

CALCUTTA.

A Mofussil letter states that, Lieutenant Colonel Lockett having finished his tour through the Shakhawuttee country, where he met with every attention from the authorities, had arrived at Ajmeer on the 25th ul imo, and intended leaving the latter place for Bhurtpoor, on the 1st inst. When Government shall have received Colonel Lockett's report, the intention of employing a British force to put down the Larkanee and other plunderers, will, perhaps, for the present, be given up, or at least postponed 'till it shall appear whether or no their chiefs have the will and ability to restrain the depredations of these tribes of Robbers. The Shackhawuttee feudatories of the Jaipoor state are said to be more independent of the Durbar than those of Doondar, with the exception of Bhyroo Singh of Rhunthumbower, but they have been so much alarmed at the report that has been set about of its being the intention of the British Government to reduce their strong holds, that it is probable they will exert themselves to keep their lawless ryuts quiet for the future.—*Beng. Hur. June* 13.

The following are extracts from a Private Letter, dated Ava, 10th April, 1831:---

You ask me for a description of Ava; you could scarcely have hit upon a more unfortunate requisition, for Mr. Crawfurd has left me no room to dilate upon the "City of Gems." His account is in every respect correct, and it would be presumptuous in me to add one word to it. However as Mr. Crawfurd has not had an opportunity of seeing the carravan of Chinese Tartars who usually visit this Country, I beg leave to subjoin the following sketch of the objects of their journey. They leave Tali n the province of Yunan early in December and convey their merchandize in panniers upon mules and ponies. And never did human imagination depict a more outré, a more uncouth and unique assemblage, than the Caravan-era at Madè (a village about 12 miles from Ava.) Fancy to yourself about 5 000 dwarfish looking Chinese Tartars huddled as close as possible in a few open sheds together with their ponies, mules, and dogs, &c. Their merchandize chiefly consists of Copper, Iron, Qualnes Opium, Hams, Samsoo (Arrack) Honey, dried fruits, and fresh Pears and Apples. The Hams and Honey are excellent and exceedingly cheap. The Tea, in our Surgeon's (Dr. Bedford) estimation, is much more wholesome than any which he has hitherto seen. Honey 12 Annas per viss, Ham 12 Annas per viss and Tea 12 Annas per viss—Opium grown in Yunan but of rather inferior quality to Bengal, from 30 to 40 Rupees per viss. The Chinese are generally about a month on their route and travel from 15 to 18 miles per day, and when one takes into consideration the length of the journey and the trifling amount of their individual investments and the bulky returns (viz Cotton) it is difficult to conceive what can induce them to undertake such a profitless and perilous journey.

"The Shans (people of Laos) reach Ava in great numbers at the same period. Their investments consists of Lacquered boxes—Pesachio nuts, the metallic Oxydes and sweetmeats; they also bring for sale small quantities of Tea grown in Laos, but as I am told much inferior to that imported from Yunan. Their country abounds in mines of Silver, Lead, and Zinc, and the Burmese rely upon them solely for their supply of the more precious metals. They are a clever ingenious race of people and appear to be much further advanced in civilization than the Burmese. Their country is under the yoke of the Siamese and Burmese nominally, but they are all but independent, merely sending a trifling tribute annually to the capitals of those Countries. I am confident that if they were not split into many small confederacies they would be far more than a match for their subjugators. The Shans are not near so much addicted to gambling as their neighbours, and the demoralizing vice of Opium eating, so prevalent in ultra Gangetic Countries, is unknown amongst them. Their religion is Bhuddism, and they are not very strict in the Pythagorean injunctions as they slay and consume the lower orders of the creation without remorse.

"I went up to Amarapoora the other day and surveyed, with the deepest attention, the highly interesting reliques of antiquity which it presents. The Palace of Alompra has disappeared and times has smitten the huge Pagoda of Menderaqyee Phra. The houses of foreign merchants, principally Persians and Armenians remain undefaced, although they have been uninhabited for years: I have also seen the great Arracan gun; it is an immense misshapen piece of metal. The Pagoda of Menghoon is the most stupendous piece of Masonry in Burma. Tsagain is only remarkable for the highly picturesque appearance which it presents from Ava. It is however delusive, for upon approaching it, it seems to be merely a dirty assemblage of huts.

"A few days ago a party of about thirty Burmese broke into some of the Chinese shops at Amarapoora and murdered two Burmese, attendants of people possessed of considerable property. They were subsequently apprehended and seventeen of the most notorious of them were sentenced to be decapitated.

"Our houses are in the vicinity of the Elephant Palace, and the wild Elephants are tamed almost along side of us. The other day whilst surveying the exhibition of catching a wild Elephant, a poor unfortunate Burmese who was rather ambitious of displaying his activity was trod to death instantaneously.

"Dr. Bedford was recently deputed to Yenangyoung (where the Petroleum wells are situated) in search of organic fossil remains. His journal is fraught with curious facts, and I hope he will publish it.

"The Resident and his suite are on the most friendly terms with the King and Ministers of Ava who are very polite and obliging.

"The weather is very hot at present, the Town very dusty and the Irrawaddy almost dried up."

AMERICA,

One of the first things to occupy the attention of the United States Congress, is the trial of a Judge, for judicial crimes and misdemeanors. It is supposed his case will last three weeks or more; and great preparations are making on all hands, to conduct it, as become, the high and mighty republic. If we remember rightly, the charges are laid by a Mr. Lawless, brother to *honest Jack Lawless:* a gentleman who served in Napoleon's Army; became a member of the Legion of honour and is now a Lawyer in the Missouri territory.

We do not wonder at *our* judges and men in office holding republics in the utmost horror. A trial of three weeks or a month's continuance is no trifle.—*From the Montreal Vindicator.*

Population of some of the principal cities and towns of the United States.—New-York, 213,000. Philadelphia, 161,000. Baltimore, 80,000. Boston, 70,000. Charleston, 30,000. Cincinatti, 27,000. Albany, 24,000 Washington, 19,000. Providence, R. I. 17,000. Pittsburg, 17,000. Richmond, Va. 16,000 Salem, 14,000. Portland, 13,000. Brooklyn, 12,000. Troy. 11,000. Newark, N. J. 11,000. New Haven, 11,000. Louisville, Norfolk, and Hartford, each 10,000. Georgetown, Utica, Petersburg, Alexandria, Newport, Lancaster, Penn, and New Bedford, each, 8,000. Savannah, 7,000. Springfield, Mass, Middleton, Conn., Augusta, Geo., Wilmington, Del., Lowell, Mass., Newbury Port, Buffalo, Lexington, Cambridge, Taunton, Reading, Nashville, each 6,000.—*Colonial Advocate, January* 6.

The following is a copy of the Bill introduced into the House of Assembly at York and lost by the speaker's casting voice.

Whereas, it is expedient that in all trials for libel the truth may be given in evidence in justification unless the same shall have been published maliciously.

Be it, &c. That the publication of the truth shall in no case be deemed or taken to be a libel unless it shall be made with a malicious intention.

And be it, &c. That upon the Trial of any information or Indictment for Libel, any defendant or defendants may under the plea of "Not Guilty" give in evidence the truth of the matter charged in such information or indictment as libellious, and if the truth of the said matter be proved to the satisfaction of the Jury before whom such indictment or information shall be issued, they shall then and there acquit such defendant or defendants, unless it shall appear to them upon a consideration of all the circumstances attending the publication of such matter, that the same was published with a malicious intention.—*Upper Canada, Herald, January* 26.

An expedition, that sailed from Copenhagen in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonists settled eight centuries ago, and to which all access had since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the descendants of the primitive colonists, who still profess Christianity, which was carried thither by their forefathers; their language is that of the Norwegians of the tenth century.—*Kingston Chronicle, January* 29.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

On the motion of Earl Grey, Lieutenant Woodstock, the individual charged with having committed a breach of privilege by writing a letter to Lord Farnham, in which he imputes to that noble lord falsehood and calumny in a speech delivered in that house, was brought to the bar, and having apologized for his intemperate language, and having been reprimanded by the Lord Chancellor, was ordered to be forthwith discharged.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

The Marquis of Londonderry wished to call the attention of their lordships to a matter affecting, as it struck him, the privileges of the military authorities of the country. They had just witnessed the reprimand of a military officer for an offence against the civil power, and he trusted that the infringement of a military rule by a civil officer would not be passed over without some explanation. He wished to know from the noble Commander of the Forces (Hill), whom he then saw in his place, whether a statement was true which had appeared in several of the public journals, to the effect that the Lord Chancellor had, on the day of the last drawing-room, forced his way, contrary to the express injunction of the military authorities, through the Horse Guards? (A laugh,) Now he did not himself credit the statement to the extent alleged in the journals to which he alluded, but he knew from the testimony of a noble lord, an eye-witness of part of the transaction, that it had some foundation. He need not dwell on the imperative necessity of a strict observance of military rules (hear), or on the bad consequences, even as an example, of the first law officer of the Crown's being permitted to force the King's Guard (a laugh) contrary to

military orders. He therefore wished to know from his noble and gallant friend, whether the King's Guard had been forced at the Horse Guards on the last drawing room day?—whether an order prohibitive of the passage of carriages through the Horse Guards had not been issued that day?—and whether the officer on guard had been put under arrest for permitting the Lord Chancellor's carriage to pass through contrary to that order? or whether he had explained his conduct so as to show that no blame could be attached to those who acted under his command?

Lord Hill said a short statement of the circumstances of the transaction alluded to by the noble Marquis would be the best answer to his questions. In 1815, by the command of his late Majesty, an order was issued, forbidding, on the Queen's birth-day drawing-room, the passage of any carriage into the park through the Horse-Guards. That order had been repeated by the officer in command at the Horse-Guards on the last drawing-room, and directions as to its strict enforcement were given to the corporal and sentinels on duty there that day at the iron gates' entrance from Whitehall. When the carriage of the Lord Chancellor approached for the purpose of passing through those gates, the corporal waved his hand to the coachman, as a sign that he must not drive through; but the coachman went on till the sentinel on duty caught one of the horses by the reins, and by that means prevented a further entrance. The Lord Chancellor feeling himself thus stopped in his course inquired the cause of the delay, and was told by the corporal that he had orders not to permit any carriage to pass through that day, but the Speaker of the House of Commons in his state carriage, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Lord Chancellor said, "This must be a mistake; let me see the officer on guard." The officer accordingly appeared, and explained the order, as stated by the corporal. "Oh, then I suppose I must go back. Do you know who I am?" replied the noble and learned lord on the woolsack The officer said he knew he was the Lord Chancellor, but that his orders were not to admit any carriages other than the two just mentioned to pass through, and that his lordships carriage must therefore turn back. He then waved his hand to the sentinel who held the reins of one of the horses, to let them go. The sentinel did so; but the coachman, as he supposed, mistaking the result of the conference, immediately gave his horses the whip, and was through the archway into the Park in a moment. He (Lord Hill) had inquired into the circumstances, and found that no blame whatsoever attached to the officer on guard, or his subalterns; and that the transaction was a mere accident arising from the misconception of the coachman (hear), in which the noble and learned lord on the woolsack had no share whatever. (Hear.) He had mentioned the circumstance to the noble earl at the head of the Government, and was happy to hear from him a strong approval of the conduct of the officer, the corporal, and the sentinel, and a regret for the accident. (Hear.)

The Lord Chancellor felt himself obliged to the noble marquis for affording him that opportunity of correcting a misstatement, of which he was not aware till two days ago, and to the noble lord the Commander of the Forces, for his kind, and satisfactory, and most correct explanation. All that he had to complain of was, that the noble marquis should have brought forward the matter, on that day and moment of all others, just after he had, in obedience to their lordships' order, reprimanded a military gentleman for a breach of privilege,—as if his alleged violation of the rules in force at the Horse Guards was a converse case to that just under their notice,—as if, as a set-off to the breach of civil privilege by a military officer, his offence might be construed as a breach of military privilege by a civil officer; and, as a consequence, that he should receive a proper reprimand,—not, it was true, at the bar, but on the woolsack. He was nevertheless obliged to the noble marquis for bringing the matter forward, as it had received so satisfactory an answer in the noble lord's (Hill's) simple statement. The whole transaction arose from a mistake, in the first instance, of himself, as to the rule in force at the Horse Guards on drawing-room days, and in the next of his coachman, as to the result of his explanation with the officer in command. And here he begged leave to say, that those who might have supposed that it arose from any foolish desire on his part to maintain the mere external dignity of his office fell into a great error. There was no man cared less about the trappings and dignity of office than he did; indeed, the most oppressive and troublesome to him of his duties were those connected with its pageantry; he therefore could not have been actuated on the occasion alluded to by any silly ambition to assert the privileges of his high office. On the day alluded to he had been sitting in that house on an appeal case of great importance to one of the suitors, a poor man, to have speedily decided. He sat about three quarters of an hour longer than usual, in order to bring the case to a decision: and in order to make up for this time, took the Horse Guards way to the drawing room as the shortest. On his arrival, the circumstances just stated by the noble lord (Hill) occurred. He was told that no carriage could pass through but the Speaker's of the House of Commons and the Earl of Shaftesbury's. He thought this a mistake, that he, being the Speaker of the House of Lords, while that noble earl was but chairman of committees, the exception was in his favour, though nominally, through mistake, made in the name of the inferior officer. But when he discovered where the error lay, he at once prepared to comply with the rule laid down by the military authorities, and was only defeated in his object by the mistaken zeal of his servant. (Hear) The fact was, he found himself quite through and in the park before he had time to pull his string, and thought it would be ridiculous to turn back, the mischief once done and he in a violent hurry. (Hear, and laughter.) As to forcing the King's Guard (a laugh), he really knew not what to say, for he did not himself see how he well could do it single-handed, even with the aid of his mace and purse. (Continued laughter.) All, therefore, he could say was, that he had not, and could not have, the remotest intention of even questioning the regulations laid down by the military authorities on that or any other occasion, for that he knew too well the importance of strict military discipline to the very existence of the civil government. (Hear.) He had only to add that the conduct of the commanding officer and of the soldiers on duty was most meritorious, and above all censure. (Hear).

POLITICIAN.

It is, we apprehend, the decided interest of France, in reference to her future freedom and happiness, to weaken the arms of Russia and Austria, those declared foes of the liberties of Europe—those ultra Tories and anti-Reformers of the Continent. The principle of non-intervention is by no means an absolute one, for, if it were, the Greek Treaty could not be justified; but should rather be regarded as a fixed line which ought not to be passed, unless it appears that the good likely to arise by transgressing it would counterbalance the evil. Now, in reference to this position, it will not, we suppose, be denied that the evil of the presence of the Russians and Austrians in the Western States of Europe is a fearful one even to the present generation, and would be still more tremendous to posterity. It is sufficiently galling, and sufficiently obnoxious to civilisation, that the classic soil of Italy should be occupied by a German race against whom the Italians are now rising in arms, and of this, we can only remark, that the contest is a national one, just as much as that which has been so happily set at rest between the Greeks and Turks, and that the Greek Treaty is not wholly inapplicable as a precedent in this instance. But of this we are sure, that if there be any grounds for believing the intention of Russia to have been to make this very year a campaign on the Rhine, (and who can doubt the evidence cited by Lafayette?) it would be a very insufficient security for France if she were merely to remain on the defensive as a passive spectator of the march of the barbarians. The most remote contingency of the invasion of Belgium by the Russians or Prussians wholly alters the policy, as well as the duty, of France in regard to succouring the Italians. It is, therefore, to say the least, by no means clear that the line of policy professed by M. Casimir Périer, is the one best calculated to promote the *permanent* interest of the French nation, to say nothing of the other States whose liberties are so closely interwoven with those of France. To the French we say, as we have said so often to the Belgians, do not be intimidated by Protocols and Diplomatists into a belief that Great Britain will unite with the Continental despots in any assaults they may make upon your liberties. The people of England will not suffer the Government to go to war, on any grounds short of some immediate danger to Great Britain. Earl Grey's Government has openly declared itself to be earnestly desirous of preserving for this country the blessings of peace, and if (which God forbid) Mr. Horace Twiss and Sir Robert Peel were to return to office, it is certain that a supply for war would be refused them. Great Britain should, therefore, be considered as a nation absolutely neutral in Continental contests, and from whom no fears of interposition can reasonably be entertained.—

In the Debate in the House of Lords on the question of Reform, the Duke of Wellington endeavoured to frighten us with the picture of the deplorable results by which the commotions in France and Belgium have been followed: and this in order to prevent what he calls the commotion of Reform. But does the Duke tell us how those commotions were produced? Yes; for in another part of his speech, when vindicating himself from the infamous calumnies which were directed against him on the supposition of his having advised the atrocities of Charles the Tenth and his Ministry, he says that "things had been brought to a state in France that it was impossible but there must be a Revolution." What things? Reform? No; but denial of Reform, and the unblushing assertion that things were perfect. Why, then, does the Duke talk of the calamities of the French Revolution—calamities which will soon cease to exist under good government—as a parallel case, when he admits that the French Revolution could not be avoided, what connexion is there between the events of the two countries? It was the stupid, dogged, denial of Reform, which made revolution inevitable in France; and a similar denial of it would have made Revolution inevitable in England. If the plan be now more extensive than the Duke likes, or more than a year ago was necessary even to satisfy the people, who is to be blamed? Earl Grey or the Duke of Wellington? Will the Duke deny that eight months ago, when an Illustrious Personage spoke of the necessity of Refrom—and when giving members to the large towns, with the disfranchisement of a few rotten boroughs, would have infused general satisfaction—he alone of the Cabinet resisted *all* Reform, and (we have his own admission for this in another part of the speech) broke up the Cabinet rather than allow the question to be agitated? Will the Duke deny that, in opposition to the avowed sentiments of the King—in dissent from those of his own Colleagues, and in direct defiance of public opinion—he entered into an unnatural coalition with the Ultrass, and by declaring against all Reform, roused all feeling of indignant horror in the country? Will the Duke, therefore, deny that by refusing a little, when but little was demanded, he, we had almost said he alone, prepared the elements of the present commotion. *Sun, March* 29.

Not less than twenty-three out of the forty English counties have held meetings in favour of the Reform Bill. Several of the Irish and Welsh counties have done the same thing, not so the Scotch counties. Most of them that have hitherto met have disapproved of Reform; and for reasons which, if they be satisfactory to the understandings of those who offer them, argue a vulgarity of intellectual appetite which does not speak highly for the wisdom of Scotch Gentlemen and Scotch Lawyers, notwithstanding the perputual boasting of their superior information. The freeholders of Perth hire disapprove (by fifty-eight to thirty-six) of the plan of Lord John Russell, because it takes two Members. from the county representation of Scotland The wiseacres of Elgin complain, not that the Bill takes from the County Members, but that it will virtually disfranchise the smaller boroughs. The Dumbarton gentry are more ambitious; Sir Archibald Campbell cannot approve the measure, because—it is approved of by Messrs. Hunt and O'Connell. "That," quoth Sir A., "is quite enough for me." Sir A. acknowledges, "that in defending the English rotten boroughs, he was treading on delicate [soft?] ground; but though they were indefencible in theory they were excellent in practice- Lord Brougham and fifty more [Sir Robert Peel said fifteen] had been introduced to Parliament by their assistance. Lord Brougham is a favourite example with the admirers of rotten boroughs now a days; five or six years ago, Sir Archibald Campbell, we suspect, thought the introduction into Parliament of such a terrible Reformer as Mr. Brougham, no better proof of the value of a nominee borough, than he now thinks the approbation of Mr. Hunt of Stamford Street a recommendation of the Bill. Sir Archibald has stolen Mr. Shelley's argument, but he applies it more coarsely. Mr. Shelley defended the independence of a man who had no constituents Sir Archibald holds that—"there is not a more independent Member than he who purchases his seat, as he is uninfluenced by any party, and can give his vote *according to the dictates of his conscience*." This from a member of the Kirk—perhaps a ruling Elder! What a pretty idea of conscience the Gentleman must have! Sir Archibald urged another reason, which seems to have had great weight.—The preamble of the Scotch Reform Bill proposes to extend the franchise to persons "of property and intelligence;" and what does this insinuate, but that it had hitherto been held "by a parcel of idiots?" Touching the Scotch county electors, the insinuation is certainly rather broad. A Mr. Buchanan, who followed Sir Archibald, asked if the country gentlemen of Scotland were to be degraded from the rank they had hitherto held?—*i. e.* of making Legislators to rule all the ranks of the community. "It was their duty to stand by the class in which they were born, and to which they belonged, and to defend those privileges left to them by their ancestors." The disapproving vote was carried by 36 to 25.—We have given some space to the Dumbarton case, because it may be taken as a fair specimen of men and the means by which Lord John Russell's Reform is opposed in Scotland. One of the Glasgow Papers, the *Free Press*, gives an analysis of these doughty thirty-six, whose magnanimous mouthpiece, Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch, talks in so lofty a strain. Fourteen of these country gentlemen are persons who hold their honours by a slip of parchment, and have neither land nor habitation in the county which they impudently affect to represent. The most extraordinary feature in this Scotch meeting is the tone of insolent domination in which the speakers indulge. Our Northern brethern are the most enduring of men where the great are concerned. Had any petty Squire addressed a county meeting of Englishmen as Mr. Buchanan did the people of Dumbarton, he would have run a serious risk of a horsepond for his pains. —*Spectator, April* 10*th*,

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Our situation as journalists compels us sometimes to give currency to reports which carry with them almost their own contradiction Such we esteem that to be which imputes to an illustrious female a strong political bias, not to say interference, against the progress of the Ministerial measure of Reform, and a wish to prejudice the Royal mind upon the subject. It is one of the misfortunes of high station to be subject to constant misrepresentation, without possessing the means of refutation which fall to the lot of the lowest of the community. Against this such persons have but two sources of protection—the innate integrity of their own character, and the liberal allowance which the good sense of the public makes for the peculiarity of their station. In the instance to which we allude, the personage in question possesses the first of these advantages in no ordinary degree. We only speak, we are convinced, the choice of the whole country, when we declare that, since the accession of the House of Brunswick, no member of it, with a character in every respect so free from reproach, or so entitled
the illustrious female in ques
expect one lost and lamented
ever graced its annals. In
we believe the personage in q
meddled. Those who know her
little she values high station be
it affords her of extending her
fulness and benevolence;
as her own private feeling
her own choice would have
station." Considering how
the Royal Household have b
upon by the scions of Parliamenta
tion, it was not to be expected
present measure of Reform could be
as mooted without stirring up the v
the brood of Court vipers which it is c
to sweep away; and the report in q
we have no doubt, is a mere malign
terested falsehood, put forth by some
who stick at nothing to save
the extermination which
the measure in question
source of their polluted exist
ple at large then will, we are
with scorn the imputation we allude to.
will judge of the illustruous individual b
purity and integrity of her own cha
which has been, from first to last, suc
entitles her to universal
and respect; and will att
in question to its true source—to those w
wishes are the parents of their thoughts.—
rald, April, 11.

In answer to the rumours so industriou
and, it might be added, factiously circulat
we may say that the virtues which adorn
Illustrious Lady thus groundlessly asper
forbid the notion of her seeking to employ
matters of such concernment, the in
over her husband which his affection
her with; while his native strength o
racter, and manliness of feeling wo
necessary, assign the proper limits to
influence, did, by possibility, a desire
to extend them. It is not, the King w
knows, of people with foreign notions an
German prejudices, whether connected with him
by ties of consanguinity or affinity, that a
British Monarch ought to take counsel: nor
would, we will confidently affirm, the people
submit with complacency to counsels derived,
or suspected of being derived, from such a
source. The private vitues of the small
German family attached, by recent connexion,
to the British throne, are respected; but let
the parties take heed. These are times in
which small account might be made of th
pretensions, should they interfere with
just claims of the people; or should an
prehension get abroad that the proximity
the Sovereign had been abused to purposes
pernicious to the general weal. Thou
say thus much, it is, we firmly believe, t
the perverse industry of a Prince
no doubt, by birth, but an alien in habits,
manners, and demeanour—that the reports to
which we allude have got into circulation.
They are, we believe, the last desperate re-
source of baffled spleen; and not counte-
nanced even by the adherents of the party
they are meant to serve. We refer our readers
to the subjoined extract from the *Windsor Ex
press*, giving some details of the influence exerte
at Windsor to prevent any public expressio
in favour of Reform in that town:—*Chron
April* 11.

"To expose the shallow, but unconstitutiona
artifice that has been resorted to to prevent th
opinion of the inhabitants of Windsor in favou
Reform from being made known at a public
meeting, it will be necessary briefly to narrate a
few interesting facts that have come to our know-
ledge. Towards the latter end of February a
requisition, most respectably signed, was presented
to our Mayor, calling on him to convene the
inhabitants for the purpose of taking the sense of
the town on a petition in favour of the Ministerial
Reform Bill. Our chief magistrate, as might
naturally be expected, wishes for the advice and
counsel of his constituted legal advised. This
gentlemen, we are informed, thought it necessary
to consult Sir Herbert Taylor on the subject,
wishes (it is said) to know whether it would be
fitting and proper in the town to advocate the
Reform measure. Sir Herbert replied, that it
certainly would not be pleasant to the King for
the town to put itself forward in advocating the
measure. This message was delivered to the
requisitionists, who, in consequence, withdrew
their names. This we understand to be substan-
tially the history of the first requisition. The
respectable inhabitants, however, far from satisfied
by the manner in which the public voice had
been stifled, were determined to make a second
attempt to give expression to their feelings and
sentiments, on a subject so nearly connected
with the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and
accordingly a second requisition was determined
on, and actually in course of signature, when a
letter was received by William Legh, Esq., the
banker (of the firm of Ramsbottom and Legh),
and himself one of the requisitionists—requesting
that gentleman to suppress the requisition then
in progress, which was accordingly done."
Chronicle, April 11.

Active arrangements are being made in Kent to return another staunch reformer for the county with the present Member, Mr. Hodges, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament upon Lord J. Russell's Bill. The feeling in favour of Reform throughout the county is almost unanimous, and amongst the warmest friends of the measure are many who have hitherto been the supporters of Sir E. Knatchbull, and who are so deeply impressed with the necessity of the Bill's passing, as to have declared their deter-

destroyed or thrown out of the windows. There remains nothing but the walls. The women of the lower class carry away whatever they can lay hands on. A man was crushed by a gate which he tried to pull down. A certain number of drunken soldiers were mingled among the plunderers.— *Four o'clock in the morning of the 6th.*—The populace, tired of the work of devastation, are returning home."—*Courier, April* 13.

POLAND.

The *Berlin State Gazette* gives the following, under date of St. Petersburgh, March 16:—"According to regulations proposed by ministers and sanctioned by the Emperor, elementary schools are to be established in the Russian villages belonging to the crown, in order to spread knowledge among the peasants. The following Imperial Ukase was issued on the 2d inst.:—'We regret to find that many youths are sent to foreign countries for their education, and frequently return with false notions of Russia. Without knowing the real wants of the empire, unacquainted with the laws, customs, and even sometimes with the language, they often appear strangers in the midst of their country. In order to remove these evils, we ordain as follows: 1. Russian youths from 10 to 18 years of age shall be educated either in public establishments or at the houses of their parents or guardians, but always in Russia. 2. Exceptions to this regulation shall only be granted on very important grounds. 3. Youths under 18 years cannot be sent abroad to finish their education. 4. Those in whose education the above regulations shall not have been observed shall be incapaciated from entering the army, or any other service of the sate. 5. These regulations are applicable to those who are now in foreign countries, six months after they shall be notified to them by our envoys.'"

A letter from Toulon of the 28th ult. states that great activity prevails in that town. There are daily arrivals of waggons loaded with balls, of artillery waggons, and horse artillery men. A regiment had landed on the same day from Algiers. Advices from that Regency state that the Parisian volunteers sent thither have a very fine appearance, and readily submit to the military discipline and regulations of that colony.

While the lovers of freedom every where eulogise the martial courage and determined spirit of the Poles, it is lamentable to discover how that country is hermitically sealed against even volunteer aid. Silesia and Bosnia under Prussia, and Moravia under Austria, separate it from France and Belgium. The brave and experienced Excelmans reached Warsaw as a fugitive; how, will be seen from the subjoined extract. We regard his arrival as equal to an accession of twenty thousand men to the Polish cause, Doubtless, Prussia had a delicate part to play; but after the events of July, the King should have given his subjects the long-promised Constitution, and have made common cause with France against the stern policy of Russia and Austria. The royal dynasties of Europe can only secure themselves by timely yielding to the invincible March of Intellect, and the bloodless triumph of the Printing Press. The following is the extract we have alluded to, the letter is dated Warsaw, 17:—"The conduct of the Cabinets of Europe in regard to this country is inexplicable, especially that of France. The conduct of Prussia and Austria is conceivable enough; but that of France, in prostrating herself before the Russian autocrat, is hardly credible. I am sorry to add that the same kind of difference to the wishes of the enemies of Poland has begun to be paid by some of your national authorities. The British Ambassador in Berlin having lately received a letter from Warsaw addressed to him by Mr. Evans, in the name of the English residents in Poland, refused to open it before he had the sanction of the Russian Ambassador at Berlin. I give this as a possitive fact to you, and let your Government deny it if they can. It is, however, generally and firmly believed here, that this act was one originating with the English Ambassador alone, and that it will be disapproved of by your Ministers, for the sentiments of the latter are well known. Lord Grey's speech, indeed, in which he expressed himself in a manner so extremely favourable to the Poles, has been translated into Polish and printed. In the mean time all approach to us is barred in Prussia and Austria. General Excelmans, who recently arrived to take the command of the cavalry, was stopped in Austria, but escaped, and reached us by swimming across the Vistula."—*Star*, 2 *April.*

It is quite evident that Marshal Diebitsch has made a mistake in Poland somewhat similar to that which ruined Bonaparte's army almost twenty years ago. There is no piece of strategy more dangerous, or likely to fail, than what is technically called making a point. Napoleon made his point upon Moscow—Diebitsch his upon Warsaw—and both overlooked all the accidents of time and place in their anxiety for a *coup de main.* Whatever may be the final result of the campaign, it has completely prevented Russia from interfering as she had threatened in the affair of her neighbours. Turkey, it is reported, has shown some warlike demonstrations, which might be very embarrassing just now to the Emperor.—STANDARD.—*April,* 2*d.*

We learn from Dresden, that the Russian Ambassador in that city refuses to grant his *visa* to the passports of Polish mechanics who wish to return to their country, and in order to remove all pretext for complaint, he allows them each one florin per day. The Prussian authorities are stated to persecute the Poles who are in the Grand Duchy of Posen. Great obstacles are raised whenever they apply for passports to return home. It is said that the Emperor Nicholas, astonished and disappointed because the rebels are not yet annihilated, has withdrawn the command from Marshal Diebitsch, and conferred it on Gen. Geismer.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following, dated Warsaw, March 20:—"Nothing interesting has occurred lately, but we expect that this state of inaction will soon cease, and that the roaring of the cannon will succeed the calm which has prevailed these three weeks. Part of our troops, that is a considerable corps of cavalry and artillery, passed the Vistula on the 18th, to march on Jablonna, and thence to Modlin and Sierock. It is thought the Russians intend to pass that river in the Palatinate of Sandomir, at the conflux of the Wieprz and the Vistula. Another part of our troops will probably be sent to that point. The theatre of war is removed a little from our capital, but it will not be the less bloody, our army, which is now complete, amounts to 90,000 men, with 150 pieces of cannon, exclusive of the corps of Gen. Dwernicki!. It will have to encounter a disheartened army, which has been in the field these three months a prey to sickness and the want of provisions. To the exellent appearance of our troops may be added the enthusiasm for liberty which spurs them to combat. Every day desertion among the Russians increases, for there is not a day but a number of the men arrive at our advanced posts with arms and baggage. At all events, Warsaw is preparing for an obstinate resistance. The Governor and the inhabitants are determined to be burried under the ruins of the town, rather than suffer the enemy to enter it. From distance to distance mines are formed, which will be sprung as the enemy approaches.—In short, Warsaw will follow the example of Sarago sa."

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles has the following:—"An Algerine vessel bearing the tricoloured flag entered Constantinople on the 21st of March. Her papers, which were made out at Algiers, describe as Frenchmen the Captain and crew, who are all natives of Algiers, and consequently Mussulmans. This circumstance made a deep impression upon the Turks, because it is first visible sign presented to them of the conquest of Algiers.— *Galignani's Messenger, Apr.* 8.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 26th ult. contains the following news from Poland.—"An Austrian officer, who quitted the head-quarters of Marshal Diebitsch on the 16th for Lemberg, left him at Sienica. He had received very favourable reports from Major-Gen. Sacken, in command of the vanguard of the 6th corps (Rosen's), and also from Lieutenant-Gen. Kreutz. The first had gained some advantage over the Poles on the 8th near Wkra, and the second, after having had several skirmishes with detachments from the corps of Gen. Dwernicki, gained possession of Lublin on the 11th, after a more serious contest. The Austrian officer, in the course of his journey to Lemberg, ascertained that the head-quarters of Quarter-Master-General Count Toll reached Krasnostow on the 16th, in consequence of movements which the Commander in-Chief ordered him to make, with Gen. Witt's corps of cavalry, and a division of grenadiers; and intelligence had also been received that the Russians had again occupied Janow, Krasnik, and Rachow, on the Vistula. It is probable that these combined movements have greatly embarrassed Gen. Dwernicki, and that he will be at least driven to throw his infantry into Zamosk. The officer, who has arrived at Lemberg, met the 2d corps (Rahlen's) on its march upon Bizeac-Litewski."

Letters from Vienna of the 25th ult. state that the bank has increased the interest on loans from 4 to 5 per cent., and on advances in gold and silver from 2 to 4 per cent.

Extract of a private letter of Feb. 18 from Oran;—"The French government having farmed the regency of the provinces of Oran and Constantine to relations of the Bey of Tunis, the *Sphinx* steamer brought us a few days ago Kiridin Aga, Lieutenant of the new Bey of Oran, who came to take possession of the country in the name of his master. This Turk has 200 soldiers with him. He is expecting the Tunis fleet which is to bring the new Bey, and with him 2,000 regular troops. Keridin Aga, who had been promised a quiet country, was surprised on the day of his arrival to hear the firing of musketry between our advanced posts and the Bedouins. The Sheriff Muley-Ali is still at Tremecen, and the Arabs, who occupy the country between the latter town and Oran, do not appear disposed to acknowledge the authority of the Bey who has been set over them by the Franks. Keridin Aga immediately wrote to the French General-in-Chief to express his dissatisfaction, and request him to annul the treaty agreed upon with the Bey of Tunis relative to Oran. He concluded with requesting to be supplied with means of returning to Tunis. It is thought here that the General who commands at Algiers will send us more troops, in order that an expedition may be sent against Tremecen, to destroy the band of Muley Ali. This is the only means of restoring peace to the country."

We learn from the West that the departments of that part of the kingdom, so far from being disposed to stir up civil war, as they have been represented, are in a state of perfect tranquillity The bands of Diot and Sortant have been completely dispersed.

In appears from the Southern Journals that numerous bodies of the Constitutionalists are still in movement in the south of Spain, and that neither Manzanares nor Torrijos has been arrested.—*Galignani's, April 6th.*

We have received the glorious news of another victory gained by the gallant Poles, over their barbarous oppressors. This noble people, whose spirit half a century of foreign domination could not break—whose patriotism and love of liberty have heaved under and heaved off the enormous mass of Russian power, promises at last to take security of fortune for permanent independence. Will the Emperor Nicholas *now* dare to call them rebels, while they have thousands and tens of thousands of his troops as hostages for the safety and good treatment of every Pole? With what joy will the news be heard over all Europe? The Polish revolution involves no question of revolt against lawful authority, no Republican theories, no jacobinical violence. The Poles have risen to clear their land of foreign barbarians—to be masters of their own fields and cities—to reclaim their country, and to reverse the unjust attainder passed upon their nation and their race by the partitioning despots in the last generation. Their cause is a righteous one, and they are supporting it with brave hearts. From the reports of insurrection in Russia, the time is perhaps arrived when the repulsive forces of this unwieldly empire may display themselves in a manner to remove the apprehensions of European civilisation for another irruption of northern barbarians.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 14*th.*

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* mentions a report of the combined mediation of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in the Polish-Russian affairs. According to this rumour the kingdom of Poland is to be restored, the Saxon dynasty is to be placed on its throne, and Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen are to be united to Poland. As a compensation for Galicia, it is proposed to give Prussian Silesia to Austria, and for the latter, the kingdom of Saxony to Prussia.—*Galignani's, April* 14*th.*

"The news of the defeat of the Russians by the Poles has excited a greater sensation in the City than any event which we ever recollect to have occurred, not excepting those of the memorable three days of July. The victory is looked upon, indeed, as a sort of miracle—as a special interposition of Providence on behalf of a suffering and oppressed people, whose courage and whose patriotism, under the most disastrous circumstances, have long gained for them the admiration and sympathy of the whole civilised world. Henceforth the palm of bravery must and will be given to the Poles, who have achieved a victory only equalled by those of the Greeks against the countless hordes of Persians that sought to overwhelm them. The question now is, what will be the effect of the triumph of the Poles upon the conquered provinces which the vast dominions of the Czar are surrounded? For our part, we should not be surprised to hear of insurrection in his Asiatic territories—while a declaration of war against him on the part of the Turks and Persians is not at all improbable. It is said that Finland has already risen, and there is no doubt that the people of Lithuania are in arms. —*Herald, April* 11.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 21:—"The communication here has been closed for the last two months, in consequence of a band of Constitutionalists having organized and equipped themselves here, and landed on the coast of Spain. Their attempt, as you will have seen by the papers, has totally failed. Manzanares, an intimate friend of mine, was basely betrayed by his party; and, with the spirit of an ancient Roman, having first shot his betrayer, put an end to his existance. He was a man of wonderful talent. Those who would embark in so foolish an enterprise as that of revolutionising Spain, and giving it a free Constitution, must be ignorant of the country, and of the gross and besotted ignorance in which it is plunged. The true patriot would do more service in Spain by disseminating knowledge and liberal ideas, than in attempting to decapitate Ferdinand, and proclaming the Constitution of the United States. A revolution in their minds must first take place. The Governor here is about to charter a vessel to take all the Liberals to England, after which the communication will be opened."—*Sun, April* 1.

LISBON.

Our Lisbon Correspondent has furnished us with the following particulars of the condemnation and execution of the unhappy sufferers recently put to death at Lisbon. The letter is dated the 19th March;—"The Special Commission ended on the 11th. A majority of the Judges declared there was not any evidence made out of crime for which they ought to suffer death. To this Miguel returned for answer that they were Constitutionalists, and should suffer. On Monday he took his departure for Mafra, 24 miles from Lisbon, to prevent solicitations for pardon. It is said that the Duke of Cadaval, on his knees, had implored his Majesty to pardon or even respite them, but in vain. During the night of Tuesday a platform was erected, about 15 feet square, in the middle of which was a strong post, and on one side of the post a seat for the unhappy men to sit upon for the purpose of being strangled. The platform was nine feet high, and underneath was placed a large iron gate filled and surrounded by wood, pitch, and tar barrels, and other combustibles, for burning the bodies. Early in the morning a large body of troops lined all the streets leading to the place of execution, which was not the usual place, but the Casa Sodra, a small square surrounded on three sides by respectable houses and shops, and on the fourth by the Tagus, being one of the principal landings in the city. At eight o'clock the procession was formed at the prison of the Lemoira, about a mile from the place of execution, consisting of the seven unhappy men, with 14 priests, the prisoners bare footed and bareheaded, dressed in long white habits, each bearing a small wooden crucifix in his clasped hands, secured together by bolts at the wrists. They were strongly guarded. At each church they had to pass the procession stopped to hear an exhortation, so that it was near twelve o'clock before they reached the fatal place. They ascended the platform one at a time, up a broad flight of steps, accompanied by the two priests, as in the procession, and were immediately placed on the seat, with their backs to the upright post. The hangman, a miserable wretch, walking with a crutch, then secured the legs, the arms, and the bodies of the unhappy men with cords, and, placing a short cord round the neck and round the post, he put the hood of their garment over the face, and then going behind the post introduced a short thick stick, and, giving it four or five turns, produced strangulation. The body was then untied, and laid at a convenient distance, and another brought up from the foot of the scaffold, until the whole had suffered. The youngest or least criminal is executed first, and, as each occupies fifteen to twenty minutes, the last has to endure for at least two hours the horrid sight of the sufferings of his fellow-prisoners. The mind can scarcely imagine a more dreadful state of mental suffering. When the whole were strangled, the hangman wiped his face, and seating himself in the fatal seat *coolly smoked a cigar, regaled himself with a bottle of wine,* and then proceeded to cut off the heads. Having thrown the heads and bodies in a heap over the iron grate below, the fire was kindled, and in a few minutes the whole was in a blaze. By six o'clock the whole was burnt to ashes, when a gang of galley slaves, with irons on their legs, took the ashes in hand-barrows, and threw them into the Tagus These seven unfortunate people solemly declared their innocence to the last moment, some of them loudly and fearlesaly. They had no connexion with each other, and were simply known to entertain Constitutional principles. When the procession stopped at one of the churches, it happened to be close to the residence of one of the unfortunate men. The windows were all closed, the family having gone away the night previous; he gave a mournful look at his late happy home, and burst into a violent fit of grief. M. Savinette, the Frenchman, is transported to Angola, with three others, for 10 years, and six others for life. Three if not four of the victims declared in their last moments they were perfectly innocent, and could have proved an *alibi* if allowed to produce witnesses; the others declared they considered it no crime to attempt to dethrone the Usurper, and place their lawful Queen on the throne."—*Herald, April* 1.

A letter from a British Naval Officer in the port of Lisbon, speaking of the late executions, says:—"Captain Markland showed his feelings in some measure on the occasion, by not hoisting the Briton's colours during the day, and ordering all the English merchantmen to observe the same. All the foreign vessels followed our example, except one Hamburgher. Of course no official notice has been, or will be, taken by the Government here of this silent display of our feelings, but we understand that it has given great umbrage to the despot and his rascally Ministers."—*Times April* 1.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

ASSOCIATION TO SUPPORT MINISTERS.

Manchester, March 16, 1831.

To-day a Meeting has been held in the Town-hall, of the gentlemen on whose requisition the the late public meeting was called, to take into consideration the propriety of originating a subscription, that, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, candidates might be supported who shall give pledges to support Ministers in their measures of reform. The meeting entered cordially into the proposal of the gentlemen with whom originated the idea that some support should be given more substantial than mere assurances of approval. Subscriptions were read over to the amount of 1,000*l*, and the amount was instantly doubled in the room, and several of the subscribers stated their readiness to double, triple, or quadruple their subscriptions, should it be nessary.

To-day meetings were held at Bolton and Bury, both of them hitherto ultra Tory towns. At the latter place, the birth-place of Sir Robert Peel, amidst many professions of personal respect, the reform-opposing ex-Secretary's arguments met with very little mercy. Bury is a town which contains 13,000 inhabitants, and therefore might well have expected to be included in the list of places which are to be directly represented, but not one word was uttered by any speaker against such exclusion: but the general sentiment was, that the scheme was a noble fulfilment of their pledge, and that dropping all minor differences of opinion, it was the duty of the country to stand forward in ther support, and to demand that their measures should not be renderd less popular by any frittering-away in committee.

The Manchester petition has now received upwards of 18,000 signatures.

MEETING OF ST. BRIDE'S PARISH.—Yesterday a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitant householders of the above parish was held in the vestry room of the church, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legisla-

ture in favour of the plan of reform now before Parliament. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

BEDFORD, March 16—The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other members of this corporation, at a council held this day, unanimously voted an address to the King, and petitions to both houses of Parliament in favor of the reform Bill. This corporation possesses the right, by charter as well as by prescription, of nominating, without limitation of number, burgesses and freemen, having, even without residence, votes at elections for the borough; and they have unanimously and cheerfully proposed to sacrifice that invidious and dangerous privilege on the altar of their country's liberties, and the name of the Duke of Bedford, Recorder of the borough, stands at the head of the requisitionists for the council, in which this measure has been carried. A general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and borough of Bedford, in favour of the Reform Bill, will be held to-morrow. The requisition has near 100 signatures. The Duke of Bedford is to present the address to the House of Lords; Lord John Russell that to the House of Commons.

DOVER, March 16.—At a highly respectable and numerous meeting of the inhabitants of this town at the Guildhall on the 10th inst. Henshaw Latham, Esq. mayor, in the chair, an address to His Majesty, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, were unanimously agreed to, in favour of the broad and salutary measure of reform as introduced by the present liberal government, The subject is so exceedingly popular in this town, that the address and petitions have already been signed by at least 2,000 of the respectable and loyal people of Dover. After some discussion, it was agreed that the petition to the Lords should be forwarded to the duke of Wellington, with a respectful request that his Grace would be pleased to present it. The one to the House of Commons will be forwarded to the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, and Sir John Rae Reid, our representatives with a request that they will grive it their support.—*Times, March 18th.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.

The continuance of the public tranquillity enables the Government to employ the state of peace and amity with foreign Powers to make improvements in the internal administration to encourage commerce and manufactures, and, especially, to better the condition of the Rajahs: by this it hopes to check their emigration, which has been gaining ground since the late war, and even to induce many of them to return, in which it has really been successful, both in Asia and Europe. It was doubtless a calculation of this kind that induced the Sultan to grant to the patriarch of Jerusalem 500,000 piasters, to enable him to pay outstanding debts, and to have this sum deposited with a degree of solemnity in the Greek patriarchal residence.

Much larger sums, to the amount of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, have been sent to Rumelia and Bulgaria, to be distributed among the Rajahs who suffered the most by the ravages of the late war, to enable them to rebuild their colleges, to procure cattle, and purchase seed corn. More important measures for the encouragement of commerce and navigation, among which is said to be a reduction of the duties of customs for the support of the Porte, have already been discussed in the Divan, but not yet carried into effect on account of the apprehended diminution of the revenue.

Suleiman Pacha, late Governor of Candia, having given up the island to the Viceroy of Egypt, has come to Constantinople. The Egyptian troops have taken possession.

The Greek Patriarch has been ordered to propose persons duly qualified for the office of Archbishops and other Bishops of Candia. The island becomes more and more tranquil, but no news has been received of the evacuation of Fort Carabusa by the allies, and of its occupation by the Egyptian troops. Athens and Negropont were not yet evacuated at the end of January.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, March 11.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

ROME, MARCH 1.

As I see by your letter of the 11th of February that you are uneasy about us, I hasten to inform you of what has passed here, to prevent your being reduced to rely on the French papers, the news in which respecting Italy is superficial, and far from being correct.

The rising in Modena had been long prepared, and the symptoms of its being near at hand were numerous; but the most remarkable circumstance was, the apparent indifference of the Italian opposition, which, as you know, includes almost all the wealth, talent, and energy of this country. It must be confessed that nothing had been done to calm the public mind. On the contrary, arbitrary power was more than ever felt, and the repressive measures adopted at Modena and other places excited great disquietude in Bologna and its environs, though Pius VIII. would not consent to shut the Universities, and never would listen to any proposition for the introduction of Austrian troops. His death was a real calamity. It was no easy matter to govern the provinces, which formerly constituted part of the kingdom of Italy; and, at the critical moment, the legates and some of the bishops were obliged to repair to Rome, to be present at the Conclave. The pro-legates sent from Rome to supply the places of the former were ignorant of what was passing around them, and acted as people commonly do who are appointed to offices only provisionally. They had a vague suspicion that a movement would be attempted, and several persons were arrested, but the examinations produced no result. The Conclave lasted longer than was expected, the question having turned on the appointment of the Secretary of State as Prime Minister. Unfortunately, it was not determined to make Cardinal Capillari Pope until after many fruitless canvassings and almost until the moment when the revolt broke out in the very centre of the Italian police at Modena. Even the most violent liberals did not expect it quite so soon, but as the wine was tapped, they were ready for their share, and the absence of the usual authorities was highly favourable to the insurgents. No opposition was any where made, at least none of that opposition which a man of decided character might, in such a case, have easily presented. Consequently one town has fallen after the other, at the sound of the grand cry of liberty, and the organizing impulse which has distinguished the recent revolutions has never been more strikingly displayed than on this occasion.

Hitherto the insurrection has manifested only two distinct tendencies—namely, hostility to arbitrary power, and a wish for the union of the Italian people. It is reported that the Crown has been offered to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that he has refused it. It is possible that the question of the future capital will soon create discord. In the mean time no eminent character has yet come forward as a leader. A slight sprinkling of Buonapartism may be descried in the movement, particularly among the military chiefs. If Austria should interfere, every kind of resistance would quickly vanish, but only to re appear again at the first favourable moment.

The following are the present positions of the respective forces:—

Orvieto, Civita-Castellana, and Rieti are occupied by the pontifical troops, or at least are not occupied by the insurgents. Colonel Lazarini has 3,000 men at Civita Castellana, most of whom are new levies or free corps.

The insurgents are eschelloned in the valley between Fuligno and Spoleto. A column occupies Terni, and has its advanced posts in Otricoli. Cantalupo is also occupied by them.

Rome is tranquil, though the existence of the majority of the inhabitants is menaced by an apparently inevitable catastrophe. All the good wishes of the Pope cannot stop the progress of disease, which is becoming daily more formidable,

Since 1814 the priests have not recovered their influence, and fanaticism is no longer in fashion. You must know, that the bishops for Mexico were appointed yesterday. This measure was strongly opposed by Spain, but the interest of religion has prevailed over policy.

Some fears are entertained for Naples. Moveable columns have been marched to the frontiers, but the troops are not to be depended on. Lucca, Leghorn, the Isle of Elba, and Sicily, are all in a very unsatisfactory state. The Sardinian territories and Lombardy are kept quiet solely by force; but it appears that the sound part of these countries consider it impossible to succeed through constitutional forms. An enlightened despotism is the government best suited to Italy. The leaders, who are chiefly nobles and lawyers, are all of this opinion; but the people want to get rid of the aristocracy and custom-houses, and for any thing else they care little. *Times, March* 18.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.

The popularity of the new Premier, M. Cassimir Perier, is great among commercial men, from the known soundness and moderation of his principles, and the deep interest which he has personally in the well being of the state; but it cannot be denied that his Administration has at this moment to contend against a head current which has unfortunately set in to plunge the country into a war.

From the best inquiries which I have been able to make, all the leading commercial and manufacturing interests wish to support a pacific policy; but there is another party infinitely smaller in number, and in its stake in the country, which acts systematically in the metropolis with incessant vigour, and by always sounding in the ears of the people, that the principles of their great revolution have been compromised, has acquired a strong influence, which it uses to contend against moderation in the Cabinet.

The Government has either to place itself at the head of this party, and abandon the principle of non-intervention, which it has hitherto laid down as the basis of its policy, or grapple with it in a determination to extinguish a spirit inconsistent with the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The former policy is evidently renounced by the King, from the mere fact of placing M. Perier at the head of his Government: how far the latter can be attempted remains to be seen. It will require a bold man, in the present temper of France, at this moment to rein in the vehement passions which are opposed to moderate counsels; but the friends of the Premier say he is just that man.

It must, I believe, be admitted, that the weakness in general of the councils of the throne, since the revolution of July, has greatly accumulated the difficulties in the way of a pacific administration,—a constant vacillation between firmness and weakness in the acts of the Government,—an incessant desire to temporize with every obstacle and every party,—a wish at one moment to heap rewards on those who had distinguished themselves in the overthrow of the ex-dynasty, and at the next, to visit with severe legal penalties some of the same men when they assumed the position of clubbists, one of the inevitable aspects of society in a country like this after the convulsion it had undergone. In the examples given at either side, whether of reward or of punishment, the great principle of selection was overlooked; people were remunerated with absurd inconsistency, and men were imprisoned who were only objects of ridicule. The worst part of this want of real energy in the councils of the Crown has been, that no evil-doer in any of the classes of society, whether workmen, students, or discharged felons, has had before him a solid example to expose the peril of his disorder. The authorities have been always denouncing conspiracies, but the courts of law have failed in presenting to the public a serious or imposing conviction for any single conspiracy. Even a day or two ago, when it was announced with grave formality, that the ministers of justice were in possession of important evidence to convict men of respectable rank in life of abetting the disgraceful tumults of last December, the notice was hardly delivered to the parties that their trial would take place at the Court of Assizes on the 15th of the present month, when another order was served that the Crown had postponed such trial until April.

The worst part of this indecision is, that it is not reformatory. The goals of Paris are now more full of persons charged with political offences against the state than they were in the year 1815, when the Bourbons evinced such activity in the extension of arrests; and what is the result? It would require the pencil of Hogarth to give you any idea of the scenes hourly acting in the prison of St. Pelagie at this moment. The presidents and secretaries of all the offending clubs are in full and ludicrous occupation; every man has his portfolio in its proper place; politics of all kinds are openly and vehemently discussed: one politician assumes the name of Odilon Barrot, another of Lafayette, and so on, until the operation of universal suffrage has returned its organs for all the parties of the State. Scarcely a day passes in St. Pelagie without the concoction of a political address to some patriot, or the malcontents of some fermenting nation. The inmates of this prison, with generous sympathy, chant hymns for the liberty of the universe, and practise the extravagance of Anacharsis Cloutz, in his representation of the whole humane race. The Government have thus had the luck to create a depot, in which for years to come the germs of every club can be organized, and the most raw recruit for faction quickly educated for a campaign against order.

The party for "the movement" out of doors have, as you will see by the papers, adopted a new mode of exciting the public spirit. Associations are every where forming in the capital, and already in some of the provinces, of individuals who contract with purse and person to advance to the frontier upon the first signal of attack. The National Guards, and persons even who have hitherto evaded the service of that corps, are fast enrolling themselves in this new association. There is no concealment practised upon the motive of this movement: it is avowed that the intenion is either to give the Government this last opportunity of interfering externally in the struggles of other nations, or to afford facilities to the people themselves to advance in due order to the frontier, whenever the leaders of this new force shall sound the resurrection of the revolution of July.

It would be quite useless here to discuss the unconstitutional tendency of this kind of voluntary array. In England, however, where these subjects are likely to be considered with less passion, it must be seen at once that the fresh arming of large classes of a people like the French, upon the call of politicians who combat the pacific policy of the Throne, presents a great obstacle to the execution of the intentions of the new Administration. They will however, I am led to think, do their best to avert the calamities of war, and upon the success of their experiment will depend the last hope of all the friends of humanity.—*Times March* 14.

MISCELENEA.

FACTIOUS ACCUSATION.—Can any man read without disgust the ebullition of petulance and selfishness, attributed to Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday last, in charging the Lord Chancellor with having paid more attention to the fees and emoluments of office during the three months, than his predecessor, Lord Lyndhurst, had given to them in three years and a half? He laid himself open to the castigation which he most deservedly received. Could he not see the difference between inquiring for retrenchment, and retention? We are well justified in our anticipations of last week: but, we confess, we did not expect to see the cloven-foot so soon, There is not much difference between the sinecures of Mr. Thurlow and Lord Ellenborough; the one takes his fees from the estates of bankrupt traders, the other on the writs of impoverished debtors.

A KEEPSAKE.—The newspapers inform us that Prince George of Cambridge has treasured up the stone which was flung into the Kings' carriage, on his Majesty's return from Drury Lane Theatre. Such things are, indeed, far greater rarities than the bullets Kings too often shoot at their people.

SPIRIT OF SOCIETY IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The great distinction of *fashion* in France, as it was—and in England, as it is—we consider to be this. In the former country the natural advantages were affected, in the latter we covet the acquired. There the aspirants to fashion pretended to wit—here they pretend to wealth. In this country, from causes sufficiently obvious, social reputation has long been measured by the extent of a rent-toll; respectability has been another word for money: and the point on which competitors have been the most anxious to vie with each other, has been that exact point in which personal merit can have the least possible weight in the competition. Fashion in this country is also distinguished from her sister in France, by our want of social enthusiasm for genius. It showed, not the power of appreciating his talents, (which we will take leave to say is far from a ridiculous trait in national character,) that the silent and inelegant Hume was yet in high request in the brilliant coteries of Paris. If England, the enthusiasm is for distinction on a more sounding kind. Were a great author to arrive in London, he might certainly be neglected; but a petty prince could not fail of being eagerly courted. A man of that species of genius which amuses—not exalts—might indeed create a momentary sensation. The oracle of science—the discoverer of truth, might be occasionally asked to the *soirées* of some noble Mæcenas; but every drawing-room, for one season at least, would be thrown open to the new actress, or the imported musician. Such is the natural order of things in our wealthy aristocracy, among whom there can be as little sympathy with those who instruct, as there must be gratitude to those who entertain, till the entertainment has become the prey of satiety, and the hobbyhorse of the season replaces the rattle of the last. It is somewhat remarkable, that that power of ridicule so generally cultivated as a science in France, has scarcely exercised over the tone of feeling in that country so repressing an influence as it has among ourselves. It never destroyed in the French the love of theatrical effect; and even in the prevalence of those heartless manners formed under the old *régime*, it never deterred them from avowing romantic feeling, if uttered in courtly language. Nay, it was never quite out of fashion to affect a gallant sentiment, or a generous emotion; and the lofty verse of Corneille was echoed with enthusiasm by the courtiers of a Bourbon, and the friends of a Pompadour. But here, a certain measured and cold demeanour has been too often coupled with the disposition to sneer not only at expressions that are exaggerated, but at sentiments that are noble. Profligacy in action surprises, shocks, less than the profession of exalted motives, uttered in conversation, when, as a witty orator observed, "the reporters are shut out, and there is no occasion 'to humbug.'"—So far, indeed, from the tone of society in the country being, as formerly, considerably below that in the metropolis, it is now perhaps more graceful and courteous. The host, dissatisfied with his station in London, beholds his acres and his hall, rises into a great man in his province, and, content with the tokens of his own consequence, naturally grows complaisant to others. The petty vying and the paltry cringing are no longer necessary—the heartburn of fashion ceases—there is no compromise of comfort and nature for the attainment of wearisome and artificial objects: even the coldness, the distraction, and the formality incident to London coteries, subside with the causes; and that tone of general equality which the most courtly circles can alone establish in a capital, becomes the easy and natural characteristic of the manners in a country mansion.—*Edinburgh Review*, Art. V.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.—The case of Honyman v. Honyman came before the House of Lords on Thursday. It was an appeal from a decision of the Court of Session in Scotland, under the following circumstance:—In 1811, Sir Richard Honyman, the appellant, returned from India to Lanark, where he met the respondent, then Mis Campbell, who was a governess to his sisters. A mutual attachment commenced between them, which they concealed from the family, lest it might excite their displeasure. In 1814, the respondent was delivered of a child. Shortly afterwards she and Sir Richard resided in Edinburgh as man and wife, In 1816 she was delivered of a second child in York, where she went to avoid discovery; from that period until 1821, there was no intercourse between them. She then being in indigent circumstances, applied to him for pecuniary assistance, when the connection was renewed, and continued until 1823. He then abandoned her again, and she instituted an action against him in the nature of restoration of conjugal rights, and the case having been fully heard, the Court decided in 1830, finding that the parties had been duly married. From this decision on appeal was brought to the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgement, read some of the letters written by Sir Richard to the lady, and said, that coupling them with the intercourse that had taken place no man could come to any other conclusion than that the appellant had promised to marry her. It was not at all probably that the respondent would surrender her virtue to him without an engagement of that kind. He did not think it at all degrading to a man of the appellant's rank to marry the governess of his sisters, particularly as she posessed such charms and accomplishments as he acknowledged in his letter. This lady's conduct was as pure and unimpeached as that of any lady who had ever come to their Lordships' bar. She was now the appellant's lawful wife, and it must be regretted that any foolish family pride should have induced Sir Richard Honyman to deny the marriage.—Judgement affirmed.—*Englishman, March 13th.*

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mination to support only such candidates as will advocate it.—*Times, April* 1.

At the chairing of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, as Member for Clare, there was rather an Irish specimen of an appropriate emb'em in the display of one of the banners, which had served upon a similar occasion for O'Gorman Mahon, and on which was inscribed—"O'Gorman Mahon, the champion of his country."—*Herald, Apail* 1.

Manchester was represented in the Parliament of 1654 by Charles Worsley, Esq., and in that of 1656, by R. Ratcliffe, Esq., but no representatives have been sent since that period. *Globe, April* 1.

The New Secretary at War, Sir H. Parnell, whose indefatigable industry and active habits of business are expected to secure the most efficient discharge of this very important and laborious office, is the representative of an ancient and distinguished family, seated at Rathleague Court, Queen's County. The father of Sir Henry obtained a Baronetcy in the year 1766, and is justly celebrated as successor in the title was, at an early period of life, returned to Parliament for his native county. Sir Henry sustained a protracted and expensive contest for the representation of the Queen's County in 1820, when the Baronet and Lord Maryborough (then the Right Hon Wm. Wellesley Pole) were opposed by Sir C. Coote the present sitting Member and General Dunn. The election terminated in favour of Sir H. Parnell and Lord Maryborough: but, on the elevation of the latter to the English Peerage, Sir C. Coote was elected in his room. The Baronet is related to many of the noblest families in the Sister Kingdom, having married Lady Caroline Dawson, sister of the present Earl of Portarlington; and two of his daugters by that lady became the consorts of the present Earl of Darnley and the late Lord Henry Moore, brother and heir of the Marquis of Donegal. —*Herald, April* 1.

By the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir W. Houston to be Lieut-Governor of Gibraltar, another vacancy occurs in his Majesty's Household, the gallant General resigning his situation as one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber. The salary and emoluments of Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, which is considered a military prize, are about £4,500 per annum. The salary of the situation which the General relinquishes does not produce more than £400 per annum. He retains his Colonelcy of the 20th Foot, and as that corps is in India, the emoluments arising from the command exceed £1,200 per annum. The sinecure situation of Governor of Gibraltar is worth £5,000 per annum, and as it has been held by Lord Chatham since 1820, that Noble Earl has received no less than £55,000 from his command of the fortress.—*Chronicle, April* 1.

IRELAND.

On Wednesday the Marquis of Anglesea received at Ennis deputations with addresses. The first address, which was presented by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, from the mechanics, artisans, and labourers of the town of Ennis, alleged that the wants of the domestic legislature was one of the cause of the continuance for so many years of the miseries and privations which afflicted the inhabitants of that town. His Excellency, in allusion to that part of the address, replied, that his sentiments on the subject of the legislative union had been so often expressed that he did not consider it necessary to repeat them. The next address purported to be from the landed proprietors of the county of Clare, and was presented by Sir Augustus Fitzgerald.—Upon the address being read, Mr. W. R. Mahon, as well upon his own part as that of several other gentlemen, declared to the Lord Lieutenant that the address in question had not been agreed to at a public meeting, but had been prepared by a few individuals. Lord Anglesea replied—"Sir, as that is the case, I will only consider this as the address of as many as remain in the room." Mr. Mahon then said—"Please your Excellency, under those circumstances, I beg leave to retire, and will again do myself the honour of waiting on you to present the address of the County." The address presented by Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, merely thanked his Excellency for the vigour which he had displayed in enforcing the laws, and expressed confidence that he would adopt such further measures as would restore the country to tranquillity.

The address agreed to at a pnblic meeting of the inhabi ants of Clare, was subsequently presented to the Lord Lieutenant by Mr. Butler and Mr. W. R. Mahon. It called his attention to the distressed condition of the peasantry of that county, and to the national anomaly of a vigorous and industrious population, in a fertile country, enduring privations unexampled in any of the kingdoms of Europe. At the same time, the address assured his Excellency of every possible assistance in suppressing the disturbances, which he himself seemed so anxious to do, without resorting to unconstitutional measures.—*Galignan's Messengers April* 11.

LORD ANGLESEA'S TOUR.

In the *Limerick E. Post* we find the following account of the Lord Lieutenant's proceedings:—"The Marquis of Anglesea arrived in Limerick, on Sunday morning, accompanied by Baron Tuyl, Sir J. Anderson, and two Aides-de-Camp, and drove to Swinburne's Hotel, where they breakfasted. His Excellency was waited upon by Viscount Gort, Lord Cahergnillimore, the High Sheriff of the Country, the Mayor and Corporation, and a number of other Gentlemen of rank, all of whom were most courteously received. After divine service, the Vice-Regal party repaired to the Exchange, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared by the Corporation. About four o'clock he set off for Carrigoran, the seat of Major-General Fitzgerald, to dinner. On his way he was met at Crathne Cross, and other points of the road, by bodies of the peasantry, who cheered him as he passed. Indeed, but that they had been previously apprised, and on the look out for his Excellency's approach, they never would have recognised the representative of England's King, travelling through the county. 'Is this the great man,' they said, 'the Lord Lieutenant?' as he drove by, unaccompanied and unprotected in his chariot and four, recognisable only by the star on his breast, and his gracious bow to the people. His Excellency was met at dinner by the High Sheriff of the County, and several of the gentry.

"On Monday morning his Excellency received at Carigoran the greater part of the resident gentry. We understand that, at this interview, the state of the county was very fully discussed. Many unexpected and unpalatable truths—unpalatable to those who are arraignable for having provoked a disorganisation so embrassing to the Government, and injurious to the interests of the community, were very explicitly told. Those who resorted to him 'as a most righteous judge,' left him with feelings of great satisfaction. With those, who think it would be better otherwise,' were led to promise themselves, may be inferred from the answers given to a young patrician, who, without assigning any reason, rather petulantly said that the peasantry should be put down by the insurrection act. 'That is your opinion, Sir,' said his Excellency, 'but I am not by any means prepared to go so far.' His clear sighted perception of the causes of the civil, and the last remedial application for it, is evident from the following remarkable reply to an intimation that the "Terry All"—men were disposed to bring in their arms to his Excellency. 'Were there ten thousand stand of arms grounded before me, I would not receive one of them, as my receiving them would more than imply a promise of an equivalent to the people—and that I am not prepared to give, until I know the intentions of the gentry of the country.' In allusion to some opinions given by a gentleman of great intelligence and considerable influence, on the introduction of a well-regulated system of Poor Laws and a Tax upon Absentees, his Excellency declared that he believed both measures were necessary for the welfare of the country. At one o'clock his Excellency left Carrigoran, accompanied by Major-Gen. Arbuthnot, the Attorney-General, and a large cortege. He alighted at Cahernelly from his chariot, and mounted his charger. On the bridge of Clare, he was received by the Trades of Ennis with their banners. An immense concourse of people cheering him as he proceeded. With the exception of Major-General Sir T. Arbuthnot and two Aides-de-Camp he was exclusively surrounded by the gentry and residents of the county. His reception in Ennis was very enthusiastic. He stopped at the house of Major Macnamara, M. P., were a guard of honour of the 5th Regiment were in attendance. After taking refreshment, his Excellency left Ennis for Dromoland, the seat of Sir E. O'Brien, with whom he spends the night.—This day (Tuesday) he will drive into the interior of the county, and return to Ennis to-dinner. To-morrow he will receive at twelve o'clock the Addresses of the tradespeople of Ennis and the farmers of the county, which are to be presented by M. O'Connell, Esq. M. P., and his Excellency will give an audience to the Right, Rev. Dr. MacMahon and the Roman Catholic Clergy of Killaloe.

"We will confine ourselves to this one comment, and borne out in it we will be by every thinking man in Clare, if Lord Anglesea leaves the county without devising prompt measures for its relief, and as a wise Governor should, kindly resolving on the protection of a ground-down, and, consequently, in many instances a culpable population, against a politically disappointed and irritated aristocracy, it would be well for the gentry and peasantry of Clare that he had not entered the County.

"Doctor Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop, visited the Marquis on Sunday, at Swinburn's Hotel Limerick, and was received with the utmost kindness and courtesy. The Bishop, on leaving the hotel, addressed a few words in the Irish language, to the multitude collected in front of the window, where his Excellency stood, to the following effect:—"I have just now paid my dutiful respects to this high personage, the representative of a good and patriotic King, and I feel bound to declare, that I never conversed with any person, who seems so sincerely anxious to take the miserable state of the poor people of this country into his kind consideration, with a view of applying every remedy and means to the amelioration of their present unhappy condition. It is therefore the duty of the people to receive and appreciate, in the manner that it so justly deserves, the visit of the noble and distinguished Marquis, and to enable him, by their good conduct, to give practical effect to his benign intentions."—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 12,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

War between Austria and France is considered inevitable by a great majority of the City politicians; but there are still many well-informed people who think it may be deferred for a time. For our part, we are inclined to think otherwise. It is not likely that Austria will withdrew her troops from Bologna. She will never submit to such an act of self-debasement—an act which would produce a greater moral effect against that Power than the sustaining a decided defeat in the field. As for France, she cannot, and ought not, to submit to the occupation of Bologna by the Austrians. It, in fact, amounts to an open declaration of war; and there can be no doubt that all France will resent it as such. On the other hand, however, France has fearful odds to contend against.—Austria has 300,000 regular troops, perhaps 200,000 militia and, it is supposed, a well-supplied treasury.—Then there is Prussia, with her 450,000 regular troops, and 150,000 militia. Russia has 400,000 troops; the German Confederation nearly 300,000, and Holland has 100,000. All these Powers, in the nature of things, must be opposed to France, secretly, if not openly. It is true, Russia is engaged with the Poles, Holland with the Belgians, and we have good reason for believing that the Prussian troops cannot be depended upon—or, in other words, that they will not fight against liberal institutions. Then, again, France has public opinion in her favour; her troops will be received with open arms by the Italians, and we are assured that, with the exception of the Austrians, the Germans will be decidedly opposed to a war with France, unless she is clearly proved to be the aggressor. Of this we do not think there is any probability. Hitherto she has acted with the greatest forbearances, and, with the present Ministry, it is not at all likely that she will change her policy,—that she will forego the high moral advantages which she now possesses, and adopt a system of aggression that will have no other effect than to array against her the whole of Europe. It is said that the object of the visit of the eldest son of Casimir Périer to the Court of London, is to assure our Ministry of the entire confidence of the French Government in the justice of Great Britain, and that, should France take up arms, it will be in support of her dignity and honour as a nation, and not for the purpose of aggrandisement, —*Herald. April* 1,

"The following report," says the *Courier Francais*, "was current yesterday upon the state of diplomatic negotiations:—It is said that, upon the question of the intervention of Austria in the Duchy of Parma and Placentia, England, without fully concurring in the pretensions of the Cabinet of Vienna, has declared that it cannot give rise to opposition by arms on the part of France. The French Cabinet admits this doctrine. As to the question of the Romagna, it is stated that the note of France, which is couched in firm and precise terms, was concerted verbally with the English Ambassador. M. Perrier, jun. was charged to carry it to London. It was affirmed that intelligence was received yesterday of the full and unreserved adhesion of England, which admits the right of France to declare war in case Austria should not evacuate the Romagna. A Congress is to meet at Rome for the solution of all the questions."

Extract of a letter of the 29th ult. from Milan:—"The battalion of Students, known by the name of *la Pallade*, has had a murderous encounter with the Austrians between Forli and Rimini. The Germans did not expect to meet with so powerful a resistance in that quarter, and were completely defeated. The Patriots lost about 150 men, but they carried away a great many arms, and three pieces of cannon. Gen. Frimont, hearing that the Patriots will not always be disposed to retreat, has given orders, it is said, for 12,000 more Austrians to enter the Roman States from Verona. The vexations exercised upon strangers become daily more annoying. It is probable, that when the States of the Pope are again placed under the yoke, all foreign establishments here will be expelled."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated March 25:—"Our military authorities are very active in organising and completing the federal contingent, as by an order received from the Diet these troops are to be on the frontiers of Luxembourg by the end of April. The belief in an approaching and probably wide-spreading war is gaining ground, and has already exerted some influence on several articles of commerce. Private letters from Sweden state that the Emperor of Russia has applied to the government of that kingdom to furnish him with 10,000 auxiliary troops, as promised by the Holy Alliance. A report was current on the 18th at Stockholm, that a French and English fleet would appear in the Baltic in the beginning of the summer. The intercourse of couriers between St. Petersburgh and Stockholm was very active. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Woyna, was on the eve of returning to Vienna." The *Gazette* also contains the following intelligence, under date the 28th ultimo, from the frontiers of Italy:—"The *Diario di Roma* of the 23d inst. announces an encounter between the Papal troops and the insurgents near Castiglione, in which the latter were defeated, and lost eight prisoners and an officer, named Rossi. The Austrian corps, which has entered the Legations, is proceeding on its march rapidly. It is stated to consist of twenty battalions and twelve squadrons, with artillery in proportion.—On the 24th the main body was at Forli; on the 25th at Cesena; and the advanced posts were before Rimini on the 26th. The insurgents had no where offered any resistance, but had for the most part disbanded themselves, and returned home." —*Galignani's Messenger, April* 6,

The probability of France being able to continue in a state of peace becomes daily less and less. In the first place the moderate party are hourly losing ground; secondly, the young men who comprise the *elite* of the army and France are ripe and panting for action; and thirdly, the policy of Austria has of late been so equivocal, so insiduous, that the French Government, however pacific may be their inclinations, are bound by all the laws of honour to demand a full and satisfactory explanation from the wily Cabinet of Matternich. M. Casimir Perrier views the matter in this light. Though cool and even sagacious in his policy, this Minister, when once he is convinced of the justice of his course, is decided and uncompromising in following it up. He is now strongly impressed with the idea that the Austrain Cabinet has been endeavouring to outwit him, and has accordingly determined on a bold, decisive line of conduct. His speech on on this subject, in the Chamber of Deputies, clearly explains his motives and his determination; it is manly, energetic, and explicit.—He who runs may read. One fact may already be safely predicted. If France goes to war, she will revolutionise as the advances; and, *nolens volens*, put the finishing stroke to that monstrous system of despotism which has so long disgraced the majority of the Continental kingdoms.—The same spirit of Reform that is now working so irresistibly in England, is equally active throughout Europe.—Whether it be in Belgium —the German States—the Papal diminions—the Swiss Republic—Poland—or even in Turkey, Persia, or the Georgian and Circassian territories, no matter; it is still the same spirit that is every where at work—the spirit of moral improvement, no longer grovelling like a blind mole in the dark, but walking abroad, and Argus-eyed, in the face of the day, under the very nose of legitimacy and the Holy Alliance. If France moves, she cannot do so without at once consummating the triumph of this mighty principle. Her very first step will be a victory for the Reformers throughout Europe—There is no province however obscure, no kingdom however powerful, that will not be shaken to its centre by the movement of the French troops. "The tricolour is abroad," will be in itself a warning quite alarming enough to frighten all despots out of their senses. The Italian and Polish provinces of Austria will totter; the Rhenish possessions of Prussia will be in jeopardy; and as for the unwieldy empire of the Czar, it will be split into God knows how many fragments. Well aware that such must inevitably be the consequences of its movements, the French Government are naturally anxious to make out a strong case for themselves ere they commence operations. But there is a point at which forbearance becomes a weakness, and this point the French seem very nearly to have reached. We see not how Austria can get out of her present dilemma, or France withdraw her pretensions, without each country compromising its national honour.—(*Sun.*) *April* 1.

The *Courrier Francais* has the following observations upon recent events in Belgium:—"Belgium has just escaped a counter-revolution, the plans of which, howevever, were not ill prepared. The organised treason in the army was to have been backed by a Proclamation from the King of Holland, announcing the absolute separation of the two States; the adoption of some of the measures of the Congress, particularly the Ellection Law, with satisfactory guarantees between the two nations; and, lastly, a general amnesty guaranteed by England, which would serve as an example to other nations. At the same time, the Dutch army was to have been put in motion, and large bodies were to have entered at various points; the Orangeists were to have risen, and the supporters of the Just Medium to exclaim, 'You see that this arrangement is perfectly reasonable; let us yield rather than make any further disturbance; and let us think no more of Revolution.' Having gained this happy concord, the Diplomatists would have had time to breathe. M. de Talleyrand would have rubbed his hands; the line of fortresses established against us would have been restored to their destination; and between 60, 000 Belgians, who are ready at the first cannon-shot to march with us, would have been turned against us. But what matter! The whole business would have been terminated; Belgium would have ceased to be a subject of dispute, and perhaps, of actual rupture; peace would have been secured for at least three months longer, and every thing would have been considered as for the best! The energy of the Belgians has defeated this first attempt, but the danger is not yet over. The Dutch army remains ready to act, and the promoters of the counter-revolution are not discouraged. The taking possession of Luxembourg is only the first step towards the execution of the plan laid down. To whom, then, has the Belgic Revolution owed its safety?—to the Patriotic Association. The people have found in this knot of their fellow-citizens a union formed to support their cause; they have rallied round it; and the Country and the Government has therefore been saved."—*Galignani's Messengers, April* 1.

The entry of the Austrain troops into Bologna, seems to leave no choice but between a speedy war, and a peace humiliating either to France or Austria. The Austrian troops cannot have advanced into the Papal territories without precise instructions, and these instructions cannot have been given without knowing that he step would be considered as an act of hostility by France; one power or the other must be humiliated if the difference be accommodated —the Austrians, by sneaking back from an aggression, not meditated only, but perpetrated,

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or the French, by tolerating an intervention, which they previously declared their intention to resent. The opinion in Paris as to the result is shown by a fall of four per cent, in the French funds, previously very low. The consent expressed by the Austrians to admit mediation tells for nothing. Their conduct has been crafty, but bold and systematic. They were ready to listen to proposals, while they marched steadily on, and suppressed the attempts of the friends of freedom in Italy. By talking of mediation, they lost nothing, for when the mediation came, there would have been nothing to mediate about. On many accounts, a war in Europe will be to be deplored, but we fear it can only be avoided for the present by deferring it to a time, when it will be commenced under less favourable auspices for the cause of freedom throughout Europe.

One conclusion may be drawn from the sombre and melancholy details from Brussels — namely, that an issue upon some principle or other must quickly be joined, so far as regards external countenance or counteraction, whether open, or in secret activity, the effect of the National Association has been rapidly exhibited, but how far the opperation is likely to be permanent it would be difficult to determine. The reluctance to accept or retain office on the part of even the most decided opponents of the House of Nassau, affords no very encouraging symptoms in favour of the strength or durability of the Government as it at present exists. The external policy adopted in respect to Luxembourg, and the manner in which the French Cabinet will be disposed to accede to it, may determine much—that is to say, if circumstances on a still wider theatre do not, as respects peace and war, include this question among the rest. Should Austrian conduct in Italy lead to warlike resolve on the part of France, it will be of little consequence to speculate on the minor subject of Belgium. Another grand Continental struggle will in that event ensue, in which it is for Great Britain to have as little to do as possible. On the contrary, be it her policy heartily and energetically to proceed in that sober and popular career which will at once form an united, and, as to genuine British objects, an invincible people—a people satisfied of their due influence in the system by which they are governed, the only principle which can ensure their interest being duly consulted, and their best rights resolutely maintained.— *Globe, April*, 1.

"Last evening" says the *Courrier Francais*, "the result of the negotiation relative to the occupation of the Romagna by Austria, again formed the general subject of conversation in the political circles. It is asserted that the communications made by Austria are favourable to the maintenance of peace, and that the Ambassador has explained himself on the occupation, which is only to be *momentary*, for the restoration of order. It is added, that the mediation of England has been admitted by the two contending Powers, and that Austria has made strong protestations of disinterestedness. But what results? No one ever thought that Austria intended to take definitive possession of the Romagna. What she proposed to herself is accomplished. She has destroyed the popular and National Government, and restored the bigoted despotism of Rome. It is possible that Austria may evacuate the Romagna, but she has rendered the revolution abortive, which is precisely what should have been prevented by France." The *Courrier* has also the following:—"M. Rogier, an attaché of the Belgic Legation, set out lass night for Brussels. It is thought that he is the bearer of an intimation, agreed upon by our Government and that of London, to induce the Government of Belgium not to oppose the occupation of Luxembourg by the troops of the Confederation. They are granted till the 15th instant to come to a decision, and take such measures as they may consider expedient to prevent any collision."

On Monday the Russian Ambassador received dispatches from St. Petersburgh, which are said to have been of the highest importance, and to have occasioned a conference with all the other Ambassadors. Last night Count Pozzo di Borgo sent off a courier for Russia.

The following are extracts from the Brussels Papers of the 4th inst.:—We learn from Luxembourg that Gen. Vandersmissen passed through Arlon on the 31st ult., and reached the French territory by the road to Longwy.— Several individuals, who acted a conspicuous part in the late disturbances at Liege, have been arrested in that town.— On the 1st inst., several soldiers, in a state of intoxication, paraded the stricts of Tourney, uttering seditious cries. On being assailed by the people, they took to flight in different directions, but the citizens and the Burgher Guards soon arrested them, and took them to the guard-house. In the afternoon, the officers of the Marshalsea conducted them to the prison of the Carmes. Generals Daine, Duvivier, and Ticken de Terhove, have just taken the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Regent.— The following details of the arrest of Colonel Edeline are stated to be correct:— The Commandant of Brussels went the day before yesterday to the Hotel de Suede, to inform Colonel Edeline that a warrant had been issued against him, and to convey him to prison. The Colonel begged to be allowed to cross the town without escort, and gave his word of honour as an officer and a knight, that he would surrender himself a prisoner in half an hour. The Commandant consented to this proposal; had Colonel Edeline availed himself of the indulgence, and effected his escape from the town. Orders were immediately given, and means taken, for his apprehension. Yesterday morning the Colonel was arrested near Enghien, and conducted to prison at Brussels. It is said that a correspondence was found upon him, which reveals the schemes formed with General Vandersmissen for the conspiracy at Malines.—A battery of artillery left Brussels this morning for Antwerp."

The correspondence of France and Switzerland with Italy is interrupted by the precautions taken by the Austrian Police. The greater number of the leters sent are entirely suppressed, and none are delivered wit hout having been previously opened, in violation of all good faith.

The *Precerseur* of Lyons has the following:—"Letters dated Milan, March 25, state that the town of Rimini, in the Romagna, has been taken by assault by the Austrians. The insurgents, to the number of 1, 509, behind their barricades, offered an obstinate resistance. On both sides the number of killed and wounded is considerable."—The following news, which requires confirmation, is communicated by a letter from Perpignan:—"A report has been current for some days that the insurrection at Cadiz, which was momentarily suppressed, has resumed new strength, and the people, who at first remained strangers to it, have declared themselves in its favour."

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated March 25:—"Yesterday the commandant of the Isle of Giglio (south of Elba) sent an express hither, announcing that a fleet of 42 sail, including several men-of-war, had been described steering towards the east. This morning a report was spread that 4,000 French had landed near Cornetto, in the vicinity of Civita Vecchia; but it has turned out that there is no foundation in either of the rumours. A number of merchantmen having accidentally met in that part of the Mediterranean, seems to have given rise to the first communication, and the letter was a mere invention. The steampakets from Naples to Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, are filled with passengers, not only because a great many travellers are leaving Italy, but because the roads on the Roman states have become unsafe."

The *Modena Gazette* of March 25 contains an Edict, issued by the Duke, providing for the punishment of all such as participated in the late rebellion. Those who, on the evening of the 3d of February, met in the house of Menotti, with a view to attack the Duke's residence, are to be tried by a court-martial. Another tribunal (*tribunale statario*) is to try the persons who supported the revolution either by arms or other means.

The following extract of a letter of the 26th ult., from Gera, Principality of Reuss, is from the *Nuremberg Correspondent*:—"The tranquillity of this town, which had not been interrupted since September, was again disturbed yesterday and the day before. The drawing for the conscripts gave rise to the disturbance. Three young men had been exempted from military service on account of some personal infirmities. But the populace insisting that they were capable of serving, exclaimed loudly against their exemption. In consequence of this opposition to the authorities, five of the ringleaders were apprehended early yesterday morning, and sent to prison. In the evening, in spite of precautionary measures, the people flocked from all quarters towards the prison, and set the prisoners at liberty by force. The night however, passed without further disturbance. This morning, the arrival of the Prince of Lobenstein Ebersdorf, Co regent of Gera, restored tranquillity. It is thought that the examination and punishment of the rioters will be effected without having recourse to foreign military assistance."

The *Berlin Post Gazette* contains the following intelligence from Wilna, dated the 14th ult:—"The Imperial Guard is advancing, and troops are arriving from the extremities of the empire, from Bessarbia, and the Turkish frontiers. The men are affected with colds and fevers, but more particularly with a complaint called the *grips*. They have introduced these maladies into this country, and many of the soldiers have died. The thaw, however, which is coming on, is more to be dreaded, but up to the present it has continued very cold. The levy of three recruits from every 500 souls is to commence from to-morrow, and the orders are strict for raising the full number, without paying any attention to the quality of the men."

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 7.—At the sitting of the congress this morning, on its proceeding to discuss the bill for a loan of 12,000,000,

M. ROBAULX rose, and said, that before the assembly took up the subject of finance, it would be desirable to enter upon some general considerations, but it was necessary that the Ministers should be present. Reports adverse to the national independence were in circulation, and an attack had been made upon it by a French Minister in the Chamber of Deputies. He therefore declared he should not consent to the loan, unless he was assured that it was to to be spent in maintaining the national independence.—(Hear, hear.)

M. DEVAUX said, the Minister for Foreign Affairs would have been in his place had he been aware that the sitting would have commenced so soon.

The business was suspended for a short time till M. Lebean and M. Charles de Bruckere entered the assembly.

M. ROBAULX then called for an explanation from the Government of the speeches delivered in the French Chamber, and desired to know whether any hostile communications had been received, because, before he consented to the loan, it was requisite that he should be acquainted with the purpose to which it was to be applied. The French Ministry had thrown off the mask. M. Sebastiani had declared openly that the government acceded to the Protocol of January 20, which severed Luxembourg from Belgium. Thus Louis Philip had joined the Holy Alliance of despots. It was impossible for the Belgians to submit to this violation of their territories, and therefore war was inevitable. France had abandoned them, and they were entirely thrown upon their own resources. Let appeals be made to the people of all nations, for it became a war between the people and despotism. In reward for the respect that had been paid by Belgium to the tranquillity of Europe, she was to be torn in pieces. Gold was distributed and disturbances excited. Since the kings had declared war against Belgium, let her declare war against them in return. The constitution that had been voted considered the province of Luxembourg as a part of Belgium, and the Regent had sworn to maintain the integrity of the territory. The Hon. Member then asked Ministers whether sufficient troops had been sent into Luxembourg, and whether appeals had been made to Volunteers? Ministers had declared that they would resign their offices rather than consent to any violation of the national independence. Let them know that they have taken upon themselves an immense responsibility. The French Government had abandoned the popular cause, and belied its noble origin. Let every means of resistance be resorted to—let the army be called upon—let the volunteers be appealed to—let the first division of the civic guard be set in motion, and if it must be so, let the whole nation rise in the mass.—(Cheers in the galleries.)—It was too late for them to pass under the yoke. — If the government of Louis Philip continued, there would be a second revolution, and unhappily those who betrayed the present revolution would bring back the disasters of 1793, which were abhorrent to all. "Belgian Ministers," concluded M. Robaulx, "our destiny is in your hands.— We are ready to make every sacrifice."

The MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS replied:—"We have not waited for the arrival of the dispatches which we are about to read to you to make up our minds to declare to you, that we must prepare for war. At the period when we were making choice of a chief of the state, there was communicated to you a letter from M. Sebastiani, dated Feb. 1st. announcing that the government of Louis Philip had not acceded to the Protocols of the 20th and 27th of January. You will also recollect that it was I who demanded that the letter should be printed, in order that it might become a public document, to be opposed to the future measures of the same Minister. My prognostication has been partly realised. I am at the same time bound to declare, that the dispatches we have received are not official, and contain merely the substance of a verbal communication made to our envoy, while the letter of M. Sebastiani has become an authentic paper, and is recorded in the archives of both Belgium and France. France ught to send us other than mere verbal communications, since, although we know that there has been some sort of adhesion to the protocol, we cannot tell whether it is general or partial. For there is no mention of Limbourg; Luxembourg, alone is spoken of. Besides M. Sebastiani, when speaking of Luxembourg, says there were some points still to be reserved with respect to that question. The following is the answer given to an Envoy sent by the French Cabinet to London to obtain some modification of the Protocol of Jan. 20—(Here the Minister read the answer.)—It was in consequence of this answer that the French Cabinet gave its assent. We are reduced to mere conjectures. But as the country is dissatisfied, we have sent a courier to demand a categorical declaration. One thing however is evident from these dispatches; the French and English Cabinets consider the cause of the Prince of Orange as entirely hopeless.—(Hear, hear.)—The two Cabinets are perfectly in accord with regard to our choice of a Chief of the State; they must not, however, forget that the Congress must and will be entirely independent as to this question. However this may be, the country should not give itself up to a deceitful security; we believe that war is inevitable. Luxembourg is about to be put into a state of defence. The men of Luxembourg are our brethren, and we will defend them.—(Cheers.)- We have called upon you for men, and now apply to you for means to arm them. We will be faithful to the national honour; we will be devoted to the independence of Belgium, and our motto is, "Do your duty, come what may."—(Cheers.)

M. ROBAULX repelled the reproaches cast upon him by the Minister, and demanded that they should not wait for an official communication to take the necessary measures, as he believed was the intention of Government. Louis Philip had abandoned the National Cause, but the people of France would sustain it in spite of its Government. As to the Dutch, they dared not venture an inch upon the Belgian territory. He exclaimed, Let 10,000 men and a park of artillery be sent into the Grand Duchy, and he would vote the funds for carrying on the war.

Here this discussion terminated, and the Congress proceeded to debate upon the Loan Bill.

The cause assinged for all the disorder in Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, and Liege, is a hatred to the Family of Nassau; but the fact is, that the alleged machinations of the Orangists is only a pretext of these popular disorders. The labouring classes are suffering from want of bread, and idle from want of employment. They are therefore prepared for any attack against property, by which they are told they may better their condition or punish the authors of their m. They, would, of course, prefer simple undisguised plunder, and therefore would generally take the richest victims without reference to their political opinions. But this would not suit the purposes of their wealthier instigators, whose object is to cover pillage and devastation with the mask of patriotism. Hence they direct the rabble, who have no intimation of plots against the existing Goverment, to attack persons supposed to be favourable to the Nassau Family. The whole of the new National Association, as it is called, consisting of violent Revolutionists, ex-Ministers, Generals, Advocates,—in short, all the classes of persons most deeply implicated in the plots of the late insurrection,—are the pledged leaders of these disorders. What would be the use of paying their two-penny subscriptions to exclude the Nassau family, unless they could head a riot against reputed Orangists? They announce, by the terms of their union, that the Government cannot take the most efficacious means to maintain the national independence, and to exclude the late family from the throne. They themselves, therefore, must do more than the Government, and act without the intervention of the constituted authorities. And the method they take is, to incite the rabble against the most respectable citizens, who are disgusted and enraged at their selfish and factious proceedings. While, therefore, the legal authorities call out the civil or military force, to maintain order or suppress disturbance, the clubs push forward the mob to overpower their enemies by terror. These infernal tactics they have pursued since the commencement of the revolution. The consequence is, that all those modern men who, before the final separation of the provinces, petitioned the King for a redress of grievances, and would have been satisfied with legislative and administrative independence, have now retired from the scene, and left the ground clear for even a more miserable set of intriguers than the *clique* who occupied at first the posts of the Provisional Government, or ran over Europe with the conceit of being diplomatists. The d'Arembergs, the deLignes, the de Secus, and the respectable Representatives of Ghent and Antwerp, are no longer heard of in public affairs, while briefless barristers, or low-born demagogues, occupy all the places of honour or power. The late Cabinet broke up because, each of them having a journal at his command, proceeded from the Council table to the office of the said journal, revealed the secrets of the Council, and abused his colleagues. M. de Brouckere, therefore, said he could not sit with M. Van de Weyer, and M. van de Weyer said he could not sit with M. de Brouckere; while M. Gendebein paid the same compliment to M. Tielmans to M. Gendebein, each accusing the other of treachery, slander, and defamation. M. de Brouckere, one of these worthies, who was the Minister of Finance, has been recalled to his post by the Regent, and therefore the lines made upon his financial success by the Dutch, will scarcely now apply:—

"M. de Brouckére s'installa.
Ne trauvant rien, il emprunta;
De toutes parts on refusa,
Ce que voyant. il s'en alla."

TIMES, April 8.

A Dutch paper states that the Prince of Orange is about to proceed to Luxembourg. We cannot ascertain the truth of this assertion; but supposing the Prince disposed to encourage the party wishing to restore the throne of Belgium to the excluded family, we declare sincerely that he entertains a mistaken notion of the sentiments and opinions of that party, if he imagines he will, by showing himself among them, give greater intensity to their ardour, and greater energy to their exertions.

They write from Bergen-op-Zoom that the explosion of the manufactury of cartridges, announced some days ago, took place during a review of the communal guard. A great many balls and shells that were in the magazine fell upon the houses, and occasioned very considerable damage. The number of victims, among whom were many of the communal guards, is computed at 150. The sentinel who was upon the platform of the magazine did not receive the slightest injury.

The following intelligence is dated Ypres, April 5, *eight o'clock in the evening*:—"The people exasperated by the boasting of the Orange party, which is confined to a part of the higher classes, proceeded to-day to the house of M. Behagel, late Commandant of the ex-Communal Guard, to plunder it. About six o'clock, several individuals entered it, and being soon followed by their comrades, they began the work of destruction. Tables, chairs, etc. were thrown out of the windows, and served to break the windows on the ground floor. Hitherto the damage of furniture is inconsiderable, because the best part of it had been removed. The plunderers were at last forced to quit the house, but there exists a secret ferment. Several of the mob said that they would resume their work and destroy the house as soon as the troops should have withdrawn. Unhappily, the Civic Guard is without arms, because their arms have been given to the recruits. Two or three companies have been set on foot, but they are not sufficient to check the mischief. It appears that other houses are threatened. But the authorities are on their guard. The house of M. Steurs, ex-Lieutenant Colonel, who refused to be promoted by the Provisional Government, is now assailed. He is accused of having delivered up the standard of the 16th division to the Dutch, several days after the evacuation, when the Prince of Orange was at Antwerp.—*Midnight.*— I have just returned from the theatre of devastation. The plunder is going on in a frightful manner. The mob will hear no reason. The most magnificent furni-